THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a correspondent in Assam:

Can you assign any possible reason why the cheap terms on which waste lands are leased out to Tea-planters in Assam are not granted to coolie settlers? Tea-planters pay no rent for the first two years, 3 as. only per acre per annum from the third to sixth year, 6 as. per acre for the 7th to 10th year, 8 as. per acre from the 11th to 20th year, and Re 1 per acre from the 21st to 30th year. But a poor coolie, when he settles down as a ryot, has to pay the full rate of Re 1-14 as. per acre from the very day he begins to clear a lot of waste land. Is this just, I ask, in the name of many thousand of coolies whose original long agreements with their employers have expired? When a Bengali coolie brings for the first time 10 acres of waste land under the plough, is he less entitled to the consideration of Government than the Tea-planter who has just 20 acres of waste land under Tea. When a Bengali turns 10 acres of howling jungle into a golden paddy field, is the cost of first clearance a matter of less importance to him than to a Tea-planter? If the planter does not get any return of Tea before the third year, so too the yield of paddy of a recently claimed waste land is very poor for the first few years. If Government make a full consideration to the Tea-planter for thirty years, is not the Bengali settler entitled to some consideration for even 15 years?

I do not blame Tea-planters for the cultivation into which they have recently entered with the object of keeping down wages of coolies and of raising the rate of daily task. This combination, if successful, will condemn coolies into life-long slavery, from which there are only two means of escape, namely returning to their homes, or settling down in Assam as ryots. So long as the solemn promise of Lord Ripon of opening speedily cheap communication with Assam remains unredeemed, the alternative of returning home will be open to a few only, unless Government pay, or make Tea-planters pay, to coolies when they have served five years (plus the time for which they may have been absent from work on account of ill-health) a sufficient sum of money to enable them to return home. The other alternative of settling down as ryots has been taken advantage of by a very few coolies. It is a *very very* hard work to clear waste lands and bring them under the plough in the climate of Assam; and as the new settlers have to pay the full rate of rent from the very first day, the little money that the coolies make in the Tea garden runs out in feeding themselves and in paying rent during the first five years. Having neither money enough to return home and begin life anew, nor means enough to feed themselves and pay the full rate of rent for the first few years, the coolies, when their long agreements have expired are thrown back again upon the mercy of the Tea-planters who, it is no wonder, have taken advantage of this position of the coolies to turn to their own interests.

If Government were to grant waste lands (fit for cultivation) to time-expired Bengalis on similar, first the same terms, on which Tea-planters hold them, the hundreds of coolies who return home every year with their hard earnings would have most gladly settled down as well-to-do and industrious ryots in the neighbourhoods, where they had made endearing acquaintances and fast friendship. I think if Government were wise landlords they would have leased out waste lands to new settlers rent-free for the first five years, and at half the ordinary rate during the following ten years.

Is there no public body in Calcutta, who may bring this matter to notice of the Governor-General who has prolonged the term of coolie labour from three to five years?

ONE WHO KNOWS.

AN INDIAN GENTLEMAN residing in England has sent us the following letter:

It has been a great satisfaction to me lately both to see in your columns and hear from private sources that the present Government of India is giving sufficient proofs of its desire to promote native manufacture and industry, but I regret to say that I do not see any indication on the part of our country men of their availing themselves of such excellent opportunities, yet they know it well that there are imported in India manufactured goods to the value of many millions a year which can be made in the country at a considerably less cost. I have heard some say "India is an agricultural country—thanks to the fertility of her soil, she needs pay no attention to manufacture"; to them I have only to point out the present condition of the United States, in no country Agriculture is carried on a larger scale than what is done in the States and yet some of the largest manufacturing firms are Americans. Even granting that agriculture was, and will always be, the principal resource of our national income, the establishment of certain classes of manufactures in the country is essential for efficient maintainance of this resource itself. Famines are now of more frequent occurrence and though there used to be bad seasons in the shape of floods or long continued droughts just as much a hundred years ago as they are now. You, Mr. Elitor, know it as well as any one does, that owing to the increase of population and of export of grain, not much surplus is left in the country to meet the demands of bad seasons. Again, we see that though more land is now cultivated than what it used to be, the actual area of cultivable land has not increased proportionally, consequently the land is not allowed now to lie fallow as long to fertilise itself by natural process. To sum up—if we could afford formerly occasional bad seasons or to let the land lie fallow sufficiently long we cannot do so now, let us see what would be our best course to take. We know that though we cannot entirely get over a bad season, we can minimise its effects at least in India by the introduction of artificial irrigation. But to carry this on on a large scale by hand or animal power is not only too expensive but almost impossible, we want steam power and proper machinery for it; but these latter owing to their not being manufactured in India, are so expensive and so difficult to get them repaired that they are at present practically beyond the reach of ordinary farmers. Very different would be the case if there were works for their manufacture in India.

Then again if we cannot now afford the land to lie fallow till it has recovered greater part of its original fertility by natural process, we can obtain the same result by manuring it artificially. It is a known fact that plants need food just as much as animals do, and this food is not the soil but what the soil contains. To restore to the soil this plant-food in its entirety the inefficiency of common farm-yard manure has been proved beyond all doubt by authorities, among whom I might here name Professor Ville, the eminent French botanist, chemical manure is essentially necessary for it. This also owing to its not being manufactured in the country, consequently expensive and little known there, is practically beyond the reach of our ordinary farmers.

It is not for agriculture alone that manufactories should be established in India, many of the manufacturing industries being almost as important, if not quite, as agriculture itself, but I should not encroach any more on your valuable space this week, I might say a few words about some of them in a future letter.

Yours faithfully,
BIPRODAS PAL CHOWDHRY.

Orwell Works, Ipswich, England, 10th Nov. 1882.

THE OLD STORY over again. A correspondent writes:

I beg you again to notice the supercession of the native officers in Assam. Mr. Bolinarayan Baruah graduated himself in Cooper's Hill College and entered in the Public Works Department in India in 1877. In 1879-80 he officiated as Executive Engineer of the Sylhet Division which comprised the Sylhet and the Cachar Districts and he did well there. Lately he has been superseded by one Mr. Kench, also a graduate of Cooper's Hill College, who joined the service only in 1881. In connection with this subject I heard a good remark from an elderly gentleman of Assam who ridiculed the idea of Lord Ripon doing justice to the people when the subordinate authorities are of a different inclination. My friend based his remark on the fact that Commons rule Britania, and when the Commons in India are opposed to native advancement, why should then the few Lords offer a mock trial here and there!!!

We commend the above to Lord Ripon.

WE GIVE *in extenso* the following letter from a Graduate Teacher:

We cannot be sufficiently thankful to you for your able and disinterested advocacy of the claims of the officers in the Subordinate Educational Department. The *Bengalee* has also kindly taken up their cause, but he is, we are sorry to see, following a wrong scent. The general complaint is not that certain officers are promoted over the heads of certain others, according to the so-called whims and caprices of the Director of Public Instruction, but that the graded system introduced by him is a sham. As you have justly stated, the promotions are under that system given very seldom and after the lapse of several years. Some first class scholars of the local university accepted service in the subordinate ranks in the hope of making their way into the upper Educational Department; but they find that Mr. Croft's scheme has entirely disappointed them. For to pass through all the grades of the Subordinate Department, they must count six score instead of three score and ten, for their term of life, and as a matter of course appointments in the upper Department must be altogether out of their reach. We must candidly confess that these gentlemen either are anxious to be transferred to the executive line which would have doubtless been done if Mr. Croft had not refrained from sending up their applications to the Secretariat or want to try better lots in the bar and resign their posts as soon as they pass the B. L. Examinations. The Director may not care for this; since he can easily replace them by fresh graduates of perhaps equal merit; but he ought to know for certain, that his department will under such circumstances be always in want of experienced officers, and thus be a loser in the long run.

We see it stated in the newspapers that Mr. Croft has written to England for a Professor of Mathematics, who will doubtless be put into the higher grade of the service. Would he be understood as meaning to imply that the Native professors who exclusively teach mathematics in such Government institutions as the Rajshahye, Ravenhaw and Agra Colleges, are unequal to their duties? If so, let them, by all means, be superseded by other and better men, whether European or Native, no matter what the cost to Government may be. It is anything but right that our youths should be taught by incompetent men who have got the misnomer of 'professor.' Referring, however, to the results of the University Examinations and the Director's own report, we find that these native Professors are doing as well as their European colleagues. Their pupils, we are creditably informed, take them very much; since they understand the wants and requirements of the students better than the latter. As for special qualifications it must be noted, that they have as a rule, all taken first class honors of the Calcutta Univeresity in the subjects they teach, and that some of their students carry off the Duff Scholarships in competition with the Presidency College boys.

Mr. Croft evidently wants to make the pay of the native Professors in Missionary and unaided colleges in the interior the standard of emoluments for subordinates of equal rank; but he forgets that the former are either actual or amateur Missionaries, or amateur teachers. Had any of his predecessors, say, Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Woodrow or Mr. Atkinson, still presided over the Educational Department, the flowers of the University would not have been grudged more than 200 Rs. as they are now. Does not the University now pass graduates like Babu Eshanchundra Bose and Babu Rajoninath Roy; but who among them has got the pay or position of the latter?

On one or two points we wish to dwell. The *Bengalee* finds faults with Mr. Croft for not promoting officers according to seniority alone. Unlike your learned self the editor does not take note of the fact, that the initial pay in this Department is much less than that in the Executive or Judicial Department, and consequently men who have obtained 1st class honors will never, at least for some time to come, accept service in the former on that pay. Nor does the Director break faith by overlooking seniority in certain cases in the general promotions. It was expressly stated in the *Gazette*, when the graded scheme was first introduced that promotions would depend as much on seniority as on merit.

Lastly, we wish that the Director would offer some encouragement to *quasi* Government Teachers, who seem to be altogether thrown into the back ground at the present time, we mean the teachers of the aided schools under native management. His predecessors always offered suitable posts to such of the latter as did good service to those schools. In fact some of the best officers in the Government Educational Department were transferred from them. Many of the aided schoolmasters were told by the Inspectors when they were employed therein, that if they worked well they would be appointed Deputy Inspectors, but the Inspectors are now nobodies and the Director who monopolizes all patronage, does not seem to recognise them as teachers at all.

Yours faithfully,
A GRADUATE TEACHER.

TUESDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER publishes in the American papers his first impressions of America. He says that the books he had read on America gave him no adequate idea of the immense development of material civilisation which he everywhere finds. The extent, wealth, and magnificence of the cities, especially New York, altogether astonished him.

MR. SPENCER thus comments on the free institutions of America:

While the American people retain the form of freedom, there has been a considerable loss of the substance. The sovereign people are fast becoming a puppet, which moves and speaks as the wire-pullers determine. I do not think free institutions a failure. America is simply showing on a larger scale than has ever been shown before that paper constitutions will not work as intended. The diffusion of education is not a remedy. It is essentially a question of character—not lack of information, but lack of certain moral sentiments. The root of the evil is the American easy-going readiness to permit small trespasses because it would be troublesome or profitless or unpopular to oppose them, which leads to the habit of acquiescence in wrong and the decay of free institutions.

We agree with Montesquien that republican institutions cannot flourish in a country the people of which lack virtue.

THERE ARE ONLY five recipients of the gold star or "Order of Merit" of the first class now in the Bengal native army. Their names and regiments are as follows:—Subadar-Major Mowladad, Sirdar Bahadur, 20th Punjab Native Infantry; Ressaldar Gopal Singh, Bahadur, 2nd Central India Horse; Ressaldar Burmadin (who entered the service 42 years ago,) 2nd Central India Horse; Jemadar Kishenbir Nagurkoti, 5th Goorkhas, P. F. F., a soldier of only fifteen years' service; and Ressaldar Jemayat Singh, the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Each of the above-named native officers has risked his life three times in performing three separate and distinct acts of valour, and on a like number of occasions has shown conspicuous gallantry.

AN INTERESTING experiment has been made in Paris by M. Mangin, a member of the Academie d'Aerostation. A small balloon, measuring about 100 cubic feet, and filled with pure hydrogen, was sent up, being held captive by a rope containing two copper wires. A Swan incandescent light having been placed in the gas and attached to the top of the balloon, was lighted, and the whole aerial machine, which was quite translucent, was splendidly illuminated. It was shown by systematic interruptions that the dots and dashes of the Morse system could

be imitated for giving military signals at a great distance.

THE INDIAN WORLD has the following :

Clark, the private soldier who lately deliberately shot a comrade at Colaba, has been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. We are by no means advocates for capital punishment, but considering the unusual facts in connection with this case, we cannot but express surprise with the sentence. There *may* have been "extenuating" circumstances, but we really fail to detect them.

A BUST of Burns will shortly be placed in Westminster Abbey. Nearly £300 has been raised by shillings, collected from almost every place at home and abroad where Scotchmen are resident. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Rothesay, heads the list of contributors. Dean Bradley has selected a site in Poet's Corner for the bust, to the immediate left of Shakespear's monument, and in close proximity to the memorials of Thomson, Campbell, and Southey.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS presided at the last annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Missionary Institution at Bhowanipore. The following is an abstract of his address :

He said he did not like the world "secular" in this connection for he held all true education was divine, but he wished to be understood in using it, as referring to the education that was to prepare them for taking their places in the business world. He urged the necessity of constant diligent study, knowing something, of every thing and every thing of something and if that were not possible then to aim at being masters of one subject. He was glad the Bible was taught in the day classes, and counselled all to give heed to its teachings, which would enable them to make the most and best use of the rest of the education they received. He urged on all the youths to be first prize takers next year, but to remember that taking prizes such as were awarded, was no criterion of a youth's capabilities. Very trifling circumstances affected competitors in an examination such as a wet day or a bright day. One student being in better trim on a wet day, while another student was better fit to compete on a dry day, but in everything they did they were to avoid cramming. The word C R A M was associated with most disastrous results in the case of many, and was to be avoided as a most dangerous practice. He begged of parents and guardians to see that the youths had at home at least time and quietness to prepare their lessons and concluded by asking the attention of all present to the cultivating of the habit of gentleness and kindness towards animals. He did not know if that subject was specially taught in the classes of the institution but if agreeable to the gentleman in charge of it he would promise for next year's distribution two prizes for the two best essays on that subject.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of British contributions to 77 Societies for foreign mission work for 1881 :—Church of England missions, £460,395 ; joint societies of Churchmen and Nonconformists, £153,320 ; English Nonconformist societies, £313,177 ; Scotch and Irish Presbyterian societies, £ 155,767 ; Roman Catholic societies, £10,910 ; total in 1881, £1,093,569. The total is £15,381 less than that of the previous year.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED by the Admiralty that it is necessary to provide graving dock accommodation at Bombay for the largest class of Her Majesty's ships employed on the East Indian station, and at the instance of the Secretary of State the Government of India have ordered that a local committee should be appointed to consider the matter.

THE POONA BANKERS, in their memorial on the subject of the proposed Agricultural Bank to the Governor of Bombay ask that instalments due to the bank may be made a first charge upon the land after the Government assessment, and may be collected through the Revenue officers like the tagai advances made by Government ; and further that stamp duties, court fees, and registration fees upon all operations of the bank may be remitted. In consideration of these privileges, they express their willingness to undertake not to charge more than 12 per cent. interest upon advances to the ryots ; and they will keep their account books in a form prescribed by Government, and submit them for inspection and audit to any officer appointed by Government for the purpose. The Governor, in his reply to the memorial, as reported in a Poona paper, said he took a personal interest in the scheme.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik has been re-appointed we believe for the sixth time a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* gives Lord Hartington a character for laziness. "Within the walls of the India Office and outside them (he says) I hear the same complaint of the indolence and inattention of Lord Hartington." Lord Hartington follows the business of pleasure, keeps a racing stable, hunts and shoots. Happily, the same correspondent shows us also the reverse of the medal, and the industrious sportsman and indolent Secretary of State has some valuable qualities after all. He does not suffer "from the religiosity of the Duke of Argyll," nor is the balance of his judgment likely to be upset "by the intellectuosity that tends to mislead" men like Mr. Grant Duff, Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Leonard Courtney, and which "infects like a murrain the whole mob of our competition-wallahs." Lord Hartington "is a strong man in every sense of the word ; he is firm, when he has made up his mind ; he is fair in making it up." "About his capacity, and about his large and liberal views in general, there is no doubt ; but unless a matter is of sufficient importance in itself or in consequence of personal pressure, to come before Parliament or to come before the Cabinet, he will not subject any Indian topic to his own independent judgment, but passes, without much inquiry, whatever drafts come before him in complete and mature form." It is said that Lord Hartington is not expected to stay long at the India-Office.

THE ENGLISHMAN, adverting to our para on 'the use of the lash in jail,' says :—"If the zemindars are willing to extra taxation for rebuilding all the jails in Bengal, which the introduction of the system in its entirety would necessitate there would be no difficulty." We fail to perceive what special relation there exists between jails and zemindars, except a joint analogy in their initial letters. We should think that for a public purpose concerning general civilization and State morality the public at large should pay ; but perhaps some astute people prefer a caning on the seat of honor to opening their purse-strings, and we should not quarrel with them about their choice. We are willing to make the zemindars agree to the extra taxation, provided our contemporary will undertake to make the Government give a satisfactory guarantee that the money so contributed will be spent on rebuilding jails and duly accounted for, and not given away, as a couple of millions have lately been to his cousins in Lancashire and Cheshire, nor elsewhere diverted as the Abkari and the Stamp taxes have been from their original purposes, nor totally unaccounted for, as the new Public Work Cess. Besides, the Cantal Bengal Jails have been for the most part rebuilt, and why should not the separate system be tried there ? Our original remarks were in reference to Madras jails.

THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Santipur that at the instance of the new Chairman of the local Municipality a grand meeting was held on the 3rd instant at the English School compound for the consideration of municipal affairs. Our correspondent ought to have sent us copies of the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

DURING THE last 15 days of November last when the Indian Museum was open to the public 11,539 persons visited the same, of whom 11254 were natives and 285 Europeans.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a long letter regarding the examiners of the Calcutta University and the way they perform their work. We give the following extract from it :

"The rider marked (a) attached to the first question in Geometry (Entrance Examination) is not true in all cases. The 6th question in the same paper is not correctly put and the wording misled many. The whole paper contained unusually long questions and does not seem to have been the production of any person possessing any experience of the business. In the afternoon paper in English to the Entrance candidates they were required to give the suffixes in the words "cleanse, worse, glimmer and pencil" and to shew by giving their derivations that the article *a* or *the* is not a distinct part of speech. Evidently the examiners overlooked the fact that the examinees were mere beginners in University education and not students of mature learning. The questions in the Morning paper in English were too lengthy to admit of being answered within the time allotted. The moderators it is clear did not do their duty. They seem not to have borne in mind that their appointment has lessened the responsibility of the examiners. In the meantime what an irreparable wrong has been done to the poor candidates.

WE ARE GLAD to read that on the occasion of the installation which took place on the 1st instant, Rajah Poorno Chunder Sing, of Paikparah and Kandi, with the liberality characteristic of his family, distributed a large number of shawls and broadcloths among the numerous officers and servants in the employ of the Paikparah *Raj*. Among the recipients were also several Brahmins and others. Alms were freely given to the poor, who gathered in large numbers in front of the *Rajbari*. The total sum thus spent amounts to Rs. 15,000.

MR. A. O. HUME in a letter to the *Pioneer* prescribes the following recipe of vegetable diet for Europeans in India :

No positive rule can be laid down, but each will soon find out for himself what agrees best with him. As for solids, we have bread, biscuits, oatmeal, *soojee*, the various dals, rice, vegetables, fruit, butter, cheese, jams, honey, and more things than I can enumerate. Let a man vary his diet as he pleases, taking care to eat at least, an ounce of butter and three of peas, dal, or oatmeal daily, and reducing the total of solids consumed in the 24 hours to at the *outside* 18 ounces to begin with, and after a week certainly reducing this to 16 ounces. How much further he reduces the quantity must depend on each person's constitution. If after a month he finds that on the 16 ounces he is not as fit for work as he used to be, he must increase the quantity of dal, oatmeal, bread, and butter, but not the grand total. Much sugar is not good, but honey is generally, to most people very wholesome and nourishing. One general point has to be insisted on. This diet is a very soft one ; it takes very little chewing ; the food is therefore liable to have too little saliva mixed with it, and dyspepsia may be therefore aggravated by it rather than cured, unless we make a practice of eating very slowly ; and, despite the fact that it is already soft, still chewing our food thoroughly, as we would a tough beef-steak.

As to liquids, tea, not too hot, or strong, or sweet, milk, water, soda-water, sherbets, &c., may all be used. I do not recommend coffee or chocolate. According to season, climate, and occupation, the amount of liquid must be varied—it should never exceed two ounces, I believe, but many vegetarians in a cool climate come down to less than half this, and some scarcely ever *drink* at all, though taking perhaps 4 ounces of milk a day, with oatmeal, vermicelli, macaroni, or *soojee*. But some enquirers ask with other objects than merely that of improved health in view. To these I can only say that, amongst vegetables, onions, chillies, and all things bitter, acid, pungent, and salt are eschewed. *Masoor-ka-dal* is also not eaten ; *muttur*, *urher*, and *moong*, but specially the first, are preferred. But these are mere details that can be learnt easily when a man has been thoroughly established in a *pure* vegetarian diet, of say 14 ounces solids and 12 ounces liquid.

We would, however, recommend lots of milk, which contributes much to both strength of body and mind.

FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thus describes Pundita Ramabai :

She is a widow, barely twenty-five years old ; and is well-known among natives for her profound knowledge of Sanskrit and as an expounder of the mysteries of the Vedas and Puranas of the Hindus. Her father, himself a learned man, retired with his family into a jungle, there to pass his days, and Ramabai derived her inspiration from her parent, who took great pains to educate his child. After the death of her parents she started with her brother on a tour through India, and later, being free from the prejudices of caste, she selected for her husband, out of a number of suitors, a Bengalee Baboo, who was a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. Her husband having died a few months after her marriage, she determined to devote herself to the task of raising the intellectual, moral, and social condition of Indian women. With this object the young Pandita has arrived here from Poona, and has delivered a number of lectures before large gatherings of natives. She addressed one or two meetings exclusively composed of women, and has founded what is called the Indian Ladies' Association. The orthodox section of the Hindus, which is very numerous, is greatly scandalized by Pandita Ramabai's proceedings. She was "only a widow," and yet she did not wear a widow's weeds, did not get her head close-shaven or lead a life of desolation and misery. They shrug their shoulders, as they remark that all will not go well if Ramabai, be allowed to break through the traditions of ages and to infuse her pernicious doctrines into native society.

PUNDITA RAMABAI delivered her first public lecture last week. Her manner at the lecture is thus described by our contemporary :

Pandita Ramabai rose amid loud cheers. She spoke without the aid of any notes, in a clear musical tone, and her delivery was very fluent and impressive.

Pundita Ramabai ought to learn English and visit England.

IT IS STATED that Maharaja Dhulip Singh is about to apply for permission to visit the Punjab this cold weather, his object, it is said, being to obtain information about his ancestral estates.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indu Prokash* draws attention to an article entitled "Cure of Saccharine Diabetes" in the Scientific American of the 7th October last. The journal publishes the fact of a discovery made by Dr. G. Felizet of Philadelphia, that a kindred disease, artificially brought about, could be got rid of, and proceeds to record that the Transatlantic Physician has, therefore, every hope that "Saccharine Diabetes" can be cured. Dr. Felizet's mode of treatment of the disease consists in perseveringly administering to the sufferer Bromide of Potassium for a definite period, as he relies on the sedative influence of the drug on the system, for the ultimate cure of the disease.

IT HAS BEEN ruled by the Postal authorities that, in future no insured article, the value of which is declared by the sender to be over Rs. 500, shall not be delivered to the addressee through the postman. All such articles will be retained in the Post Office, where they must be taken delivery of by the addressee personally. Why should not parties be allowed to take delivery by their servants ?

AT THE State reception of the Talookdars of Oudh on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Lucknow the following novel but considerate mode was observed. A correspondent of a morning contemporary says : The Maharaja of Bulrampore being dead, and the heir to his *guddi* being a *pardanashin*, the foremost seat in this State reception was reserved for the magnificent cap and sword of the deceased Maharaja and to these lifeless representatives of the first Talukdar of Oudh were done the same honors

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that used to be done to that eminent and illustrious Baron during his life.

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER.

THE TOTAL quantity of gold imported into India during the first seven months of 1882-83 is valued at Rs. 3,68,84,391 and that of silver imported during the same period at Rs. 6,06,91,348, of the former Rs. 77,503 worth and of the latter Rs. 47,64,591 were exported.

THE VALUE of silver including coins and bullions received in the mints of India during the first seven months of 1882-83 is Rs. 4,86,37,946, of that coined and examined at Rs. 5,50,49,134.

WE HAVE received a copy of Padyamala, Part II, by our well known poet, Babu Monomohun Bose. It consists of short poems on natural objects and moral sentiments. The versification is easy, smooth and elegant The poems will make a good text-book in our vernacular schools.

BABU JODUNATH GHOSE, Railway Station Master of Bolepore, has sent us a monster *ool*, weighing 23 seers, the like of which we had never seen before. When boiled or cooked it has no pungency. As the saying goes it is as good as butter. It must have taken some years to grow.

THERE WERE 338 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd December of which 74 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 101 from fevers, 42 from bowel complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 26 from phthisis and asthma, 23 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 44 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 54 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 15. The average of daily mortality was 48·2. We are sorry to note that the rate of mortality from cholera is rising every week and is widespread in the town. It is also raging in the Suburbs

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND has returned to the district of Howrah. He resumed charge yesterday. Although in some instances Mr. Buckland during his first incumbency pushed his vigour beyond the law, we must do him the justice to say that he brought great energy and much public spirit to bear upon his work. We hope he will distinguish his second administration of Howrah by securing for it the contemplated tramway. It will be a great boon to the people.

IT IS notified that the Vice-regal Council reassembles at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 15th instant at 11 A. M.

MR. G. H. P. EVANS, Barrister-at-law, is reappointed a member of the Governor General's Council.

MAHARAJA NARENDRA KRISHNA BAHADUR gives an entertainment to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Thompson on Friday next. The *elite* of Calcutta Society both European and Native have been invited.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for October 1882 and the seven months, 1st April to 31st October 1882. 2. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1881-82. 3. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Punjab for 1881-82. 4. Report on Excise Administration in Punjab for 1881-82. 5. Report on Police Administration and Punjab for 1881-82. 6. Fourth Annual Report on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1881-82. 7. Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India for 1881-82. 8. Correspondence with reference to the proposed construction of Channel Tunnel (Parliamentary Paper). 9. Appendix II. to the Report of the Famine Commission containing Proceedings and Select Evidence (Parliamentary Paper). 10. The Indian A. B. C. Railway Guide with a Railway Map of India (*Times of India* Press, Bombay). 11. Messrs. John Dickinson and Co.'s monthly Price List of Printing Paper, Cards, &c., for December 1882 12. Suddarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, vol. VI. Nos. 6 and 7. 13. Mahabharata—Adipurba in Sanskrit and Bengali. Part V. published by Protap Chunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 14. Pudyamala or Easy lessons in Bengali verse. By Monmohun Bose.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, December 2.—Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Egyptian Government had applied for some British officers for the Egyptian army, and that negotiations in connexion therewith are now proceeding. The Procedure Bill has been finished and the prorogation of Parliament takes place to-day. The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed a Vice-Admiral. Mr. Fawcett is suffering from a severe attack of diptheria. The Archbishop of Canterbury is rapidly sinking. The majority of the works committee of the Suez Canal Company favor the proposal of the British delegates to construct a parallel canal. The decision in the matter has been postponed for one month.

3.—The Archbishop of Canterbury died this morning.

4.—The Honorable Algernon Egerton, Conservative candidate, has been elected by a large majority for Wigan, defeating Mr. Walter Wren (Liberal.) Anthony Trollope has had a relapse. Mr. Fawcett's illness has developed into typhoid fever. The Colonial Secretary and Chief Police Inspector at Gibraltar have been dismissed for surrendering the three political refugees from Cuba to the Spanish authorities last month.

5—The *Standard* publishes a telegram, stating that the British Government has recommended Sir Evelyn Wood to the Egyptian Government as Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army. The *Times* publishes a letter from Arabi in which he gratefully acknowledges the British intervention in his behalf, and expresses his confidence in the civilising influence of the English in Egypt. The Queen opened the new Law Courts yesterday in State. *Obituary.*—General Corfield.

6.—The announcement by the *Standard* that the British Government has recommended Sir Evelyn Wood for the chief command of the Egyptian army is regarded as premature. It is probable that the rest of the Arabists will be pardoned, but Suleiman Pacha will be tried by Court Martial in connexion with the massacres and burnings. Friendly negotiations are proceeding between France and England relative to Madagascar. A French war vessel has been ordered to Madagascar. Mr. Fawcett's dipththeria is better, but the typhoid fever causes great anxiety. Mr. Charles Bruce has been appointed Colonial Secretary of Mauritius.

7.—It is stated that the French Government has declined the English proposals for the settlement of Egypt. Sir Andrew Clarke, having completed his inspection of the British military quarters at Cairo, has left for England. Ten per cent. of the British troops in Egypt are now sick. Mr. Fawcett is slightly better. The Alhambra Theatre, Leicester Square, has been destroyed by fire. *Obituary*—Anthony Trollope and Louis Blanc.

8.—The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning, that Arabi and some other exiles go to Ceylon in a fortnight. A serious conflagration has broken out in Wood Street, Cheapside. Eight houses are now blazing and the flames are spreading. The funeral of the Archbishop of Canterbury takes place at Addington to-day.

8.—The fire in Wood Street broke out first in Messrs. Forster and Porter's warehouse, and spread until the whole block of buildings between Addle Street and London Wall was destroyed. The damage is estimated at three millions sterling.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1882.

SIR RICHARD GARTH'S MINUTE ON THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

V.

THE greatest merit of Sir Richard Garth's minute on the Bengal Rent Bill lies in the clear exposition of the one-sided character of the Bill. This has been our contention all along. As his Lordship remarks: "One very remarkable feature of the new Rent Bill, as evidencing, what appears to me, the one-sided character of many of its provisions, is that the principle for which I have just been contending, although entirely ignored in the interests of the landlords, has been carefully respected in the ryots. I will give only two instances of this by way of illustration." His Lordship thus gives his illustrations:

By section 4 of the Act of 1859, it is provided that if the rent of land held by a ryot has not been changed for twenty years, it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the Permanent Settlement.

Now, this section has, undoubtedly, operated very unjustly against the landlords. The native members of the Commission were perfectly justified in objecting to it for that reason. The section defined by a statutory rule a presumption, which had previously been left to the discretion of the Courts; and the period fixed,—namely, twenty years,—is in some cases, and for some purposes, a reasonable time enough. Thus the enjoyment of an easement over another man's land for twenty years has been properly considered sufficient to confer a right, because the servient owner must, or ought to, have known all that time of the exercise of the right, and had ample opportunity of questioning it.

But in the case of rent, it might well be that for twenty years no ground for enhancing it had ever occurred; or, from the fact of the landlord being a minor, or a female, or over-lenient with his tenants, any opportunity for enhancement might not have been taken advantage of; and in such cases, it was no doubt hard to presume against the landlord, that because the rent had not been enhanced for twenty years, it *had been fixed from the time of the Permanent Settlement.*

The Rent Commission decided, apparently without discussion, that no alteration should be made in this section; but the question was again mooted when the Bill came before Mr. Reynolds; and after a good deal of consideration, it was determined that a much longer period should be fixed for the presumption. I understand, however, that this has since been negatived upon the ground that, however hardly section 4 might have operated upon landlords, it has now been in force for twenty-two years; that tenures have been bought and sold during that time as being held at fixed rents, and that it would be contrary to principle to re-open the question by altering the law as to the period of presumption. Here it will be seen, the very principle which has been altogether ignored in the interest of the landlord, has been acted upon in the interest of the tenant. Another remarkable instance of this is in the matter of sub-letting. It is agreed on all hands, even by those who are most favourable to the ryots, that to allow them to sublet is an undoubted evil; and that it would be far better, in the interests of the ryots themselves, to prevent sub-letting altogether. But the argument, and the only argument, in favour of it, is that the custom of sub-letting is very general, and has existed for many years; and upon the strength of that argument a power of sub-letting is proposed to be allowed to all occupancy ryots.

Now, speaking for myself, I am quite of opinion that notwithstanding the injustice done to the landlords by section 4 of the Act of 1859, it is right to adhere to that section, because its provisions have been in force for twenty-two years, and a large number of estates have been bought and sold upon the strength of it; and I am also of opinion, for the same reason, that sub-letting has become so general in Bengal, as a matter of usage, that it would be inconvenient and perhaps unjust, to disturb it. But then I think it equally unjust that the principle thus acted upon in the case of tenants, should be ignored in the case of landlords. They have purchased and dealt with their properties in accordance with the present law for nearly a century; and they are now to be deprived of their rights and privileges, without the least regard to the price which has been paid for them, or the time during which they have been enjoyed.

The present Rent Bill is so much objected to simply because it is so violently one-sided in its character. If the authors of the Bill had held the balance of justice with an even hand, there would have been no just ground for complaint. We have over and over shewn in these columns that while the Bill proposes to confiscate landlord rights, it makes no compensation to the landlords, it does not even offer proper facilities for the recovery of rent. Turning to the question of occupancy right the Chief Justice asks: "Why was the twelve years' rule, which was settled by the Act of 1859, confirmed by the Act of 1869, and adhered to by the majority of the Rent Commission: why, I say, was this rule set aside? Who suggested the idea of a settled ryot as embodied in the 19th section of Mr. Reynolds' Bill? Why should the ryots have privileges accorded them in the year 1880, which they never possessed at any previous period, and which, it is clear, cannot be conceded to them, without doing great injustice to the zemindars? I am afraid that the only answer to these questions, however unsatisfactory it may be to the zemindars, is that the views of Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy found favour with Sir Ashley Eden." As a further illustration of the one-sided character of the Bill the Chief Justice instances the following:

By sections 18 and 19 every ryot, who resides within two miles of his jote, is to obtain at once a right of occupancy in it; and any additional jotes that he may acquire within two miles of his residence, he will hold in the same right.

By section 21 he may transfer or devise these jotes to any one he pleases, without the consent of his landlord.

By section 3 the status of a ryot is defined. He need not be himself a cultivator, nor know anything of cultivation. So long *as he takes his land for purposes of cultivation*, he may sublet it to whom he will, or cultivate it by a servant or manager; and so long as at the time when he acquired his jotes he was a "*settled ryot*," he may afterwards change his residence and live a hundred miles away, without losing his right of occupancy.

Furthermore, by sections 21 and 22, he is only liable to pay a fair rate of rent, the amount of which is controlled by other provisions of the Bill, and which cannot exceed, in the case of money-rents, 25 per cent, of the average gross produce of his land.

And he has also this extraordinary advantage over the rest of the public—that let him incur debts to any extent, and ever so recklessly, his occupancy right is protected by law from being taken in execution.

A man who is fortunate enough to possess himself of some four or five hundred bighas of land upon these terms, will indeed be pretty comfortably off; and still more so if, having secured his farm of 500 bighas by a residence in village A, he goes off and does the same in village B, and so on in other places. He will cer-

tainly have far better position to the extent of his area, then any zemindar or tenure-holder, and an infinitely better one than the most favoured of our tenant-farmers in England.

What could be a better proof of the one-sided character of the Bill than this? The real proprietor will be reduced to an annuitant, while the mere tenant will be raised to all intents and purposes to the commanding position of proprietor! He will not however have the obligations of proprietor. He will not be under the stern sun-set law in case of default; his land will not be liable to be sold for arrear except in the last resort; he will not be evicted, and his land will be spared in execution of money decrees. We ask again what can be more one-sided than this? The Chief Justice further remarks:

According to the figures given in paragraph 29 of Mr. Reynold's last note (28th April 1881), the net profits of such a ryot would be nearly at least two-fifths of the value of the gross produce of his land, even though he pays his landlord the extreme limits of rent proposed to be allowed by the law—namely 25 per cent of the gross produce.

On the other hand, what will be the position of the landlord under this Bill? He is deprived of the power of disposing of his land at the best price he can get. He cannot choose his own tenants, because the ryot, to whom he lets, can transfer the land to any one he pleases; he has no longer any interest in the improvement of his property; and the only advantage he has from it, is the rent, which at most is 25 per cent of the value of the gross produce.

And then consider what has to be paid out of this 25 per cent? In the first place, the Government revenue; in the next, irrigation and embarkment rates; in the next, collection charges; and the residue, small as it may be, will generally have to be divided between the zemindar, and perhaps three or four tenure-holders, who intervene between him and the occupancy ryot.

Under these circumstances, the sooner zemindars and tenure-holders can place themselves in the position of the occupancy ryots, the better for them. They have no right, under the Act, to take their own ryoti land into cultivation, nor buy up occupancy rights in their own estates or tenures; but they may take their neighbour's ryoti lands, and cultivate them by their servants or sub-tenants; and they may buy up, to any extent they please, their neighbour's rights of occupancy.

Not to go further, the one-sided character of the Bill is thus as clear as the noon-day sun, and no right-minded man whose sense of justice has not been overpowered by overreaching ambition, or desperate sentimentality, or an utter disregard of the laws of *meum* and *teum* can fail to perceive it. The Chief Justice as we have said before belongs to no party; he is not a partizan of either the zemindar or the ryot, he is an advocate of law, justice, and equity, and his moral perceptions have received a rude shock from the wanton sacrifice of justice in the Rent Bill. He has consequently raised his voice of warning, and we hope he has not raised it in vain.

THE POLICE AND THE MAGISTRATES.

WE THANK Mr. Hume, that indefatigable, Indian reformer, for raising in the columns of the *Pioneer* a very important question of domestic reform. It is the question of Police administration in the Mofussil. Mr. Hume thus begins his letter to the *Pioneer*:

One of the most eminent leaders of thought in Bengal, writing to me on the subject of self-Government, remarks:—"But there is one serious drawback which I ought to mention to you, and which I have not hitherto noticed publicly, lest I should put up the backs of the district officers, many of whom are already arrayed against the measure. It is this: You are aware that in this country the police is the centre of power, and so long as the district officer continues to be at the same time head of the district police, so long will he continue the *despotes* of his district, and *real* self-Government remains impossible. I am of opinion that, as a preparatory step to the practical inauguration of Lord Ripon's noble policy, all police powers should be taken away from the district officer, and vested entirely in the Superintendent of Police."

The question of Police administration is intimately connected with that of local self-government. The object of the new scheme of local self-government is to give the people a real voice in local affairs, and in order to secure independence in local boards and municipal committees it is proposed to empower them to elect their own chairman. The intention is to counteract as far as practicable the over-shadowing influence of the District Magistrate. But we doubt whether this object will be attained so long as the head of the district will continue to be the head of the Police. The magistrate is feared by the people not because he is the executive head of the district, but because he can at any time put in jeopardy the liberty of any subject under the combined Police and judicial powers he wields. It is thus he becomes the autocrat of the district, and it is this autocracy which the people dread. The Local Boards and the Municipal Committees may be made independent of the District Magistrate in so far that he will not be appointed the Chairman of those bodies, but if he be so inclined, he may exercise the most obnoxious influence from behind. The zemindar, the merchant, the capitalist, the man of substance, who may compose a local board or Municipal Committee, will not dare go against the views and wishes of the district Magistrate, if they once come to know what those views and wishes are, and a pucca *fouzdari* Magistrate knows how to play his cards. Local self-government under the baneful influence of such a Magistrate is sure to wither away. The really knowing district officers do not care in the least for the proposed measure of self-government, because they know that so long as they will wield combined Police and judicial powers, their authority will not be diminished one iota. The District Magistrate so armed will be a perpetual thorn on the side of local bodies.

Mr. Hume does not deny this evil. He, however, doubts whether the country is ripe for a wholesale reform suggested by his correspondent. He says: "Now, whether such a step is possible or not in parts of Bengal, and in some portions of Bombay and Madras, I am not prepared to say, but certainly my impression is that the large majority of thinking men, natives and Europeans, will concur that, at present at any rate, it is by no means desirable in any part of Upper India." His doubts, we must do him the justice to say, are not altogether unfounded. He remarks:

The tranquillity and freedom from crime of any district depend, quite as much on the revenue and general, as on the police, administration. If you take the police out of the district officer's hands, there remains no one who can properly be held responsible for the good Government of the district; for the Superintendent of Police and district officer each have control of only a portion of the factors on which peace and a short register of crime depend. Moreover, you get two Kings of Brenford, feuds inevitably arise, the revenue establishments get arrayed against the police, the whole district gets gradually drawn into the Scylla or Charybdis of the rival camps, the lives of the higher authorities become a burthen to them, and real work has to be put aside to make room for the adjudication of these quarrels and their interminable charges and countercharges, and numbers of poor, weak, unoffending persons come to grief between the contending factions.

But what does experience in Ireland show? It cannot be denied that the Emerald Isle has long been a hot bed of violence and sedition, and yet the Police there form an independent body, and the peace and tranquillity of that province are entrusted to their care. There is no such district authority in Ireland anolagous to the District Magistrate in India. And yet the Irish Police are admitted to be on all hands a most efficient body, and if they are not always successful in putting down the malcontent spirit of the Irish, it is because the law has not been sufficiently strong for the repression of crime. Surely the elements of disturbance in India are not so prolific as in Ireland. Even in India in the Presidency capital the Police form a body apart. Mr. Hume, while desirous to uphold the supreme authority of the Magistrate in the district as the chief executive officer, proposes a modified reform, with which, in the present circumstances of the country, we would be content. He writes:

I cannot myself believe that we can at present advantageously divide between independent authorities the executive work of the district. But I am by no means sure that we could not, both safely and advantageously, take away *all* judicial powers from the district officer and his subordinates, whether revenue or police, and this measure would equally have the effect of diminishing that despotic power now wielded by district officers, which many of the most thoughtful men consider to be the greatest obstacle to the development of any real self-government out here.

At first, no doubt, this measure would entail an extra expenditure in the N.-W. Provinces (excluding Oudh) of about £50,000 a year, but this would be greatly reduced by the larger employment of native agency, and I believe there is no doubt that by this arrangement both the judicial work and the revenue and miscellaneous work of the district would be infinitely better done, and that without creating any antagonisms amongst the executive (who would still all remain under one head) the malpractices of subordinates of all classes would be greatly checked by the action of the independent judiciary.

This would certainly be a substantial reform. The reader is doubtless aware that the District Magistrate at present sways the administration of criminal justice in the Mofussil. Although not much a judicial officer, for he has not much time to sit on the judicial side, he has the thread of judicial business in his hands. He distributes judicial work either directly or through his Joint. He not unfrequently gives hints to his Deputies how they should decide certain cases or a certain class of cases, and deal with certain men, and woe be to the Deputy who will dare go against the *hukum* of his master! On the other hand the Police is at his beck. The District Superintendent of Police is to all intents and purposes his Lieutenant in Police matters. Thus with one hand he pulls the strings of Police administration and with another those of criminal judicial administration, and both branches of district administration must do what he bids them do. It is this autocracy of the District Magistrate, which is so pernicious to the liberty of the subject and will in our humble opinion prove detrimental to a healthy development of the spririt of self-government. If Lord Ripon wishes success to his noble policy, his Lordship ought to begin by either divesting the District Magistrate of Police authority or of judicial functions. We are quite willing to see the cautious step proposed by Mr. Hume taken in the first instance. If the criminal courts of the country be made independent of the District Magistrate, it would be a gain to the administration of criminal justice and to the cause of local self-government. As for expense we do not think that there needs be much increase. If the District Magistrate, while retaining the executive power, be made the head of the Police, the present District Superintendents of Police may be dispensed with, and instead of increased expenditure, there will or ought to be reduction of it. We would invite Mr. Hume to consider the financial part of the question at some detail.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN ASSAM.

THE PROVINCIAL Rulers are one by one issuing their manifestos on the local self-government policy prescribed by the Supreme Government. The Resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the introduction of this policy into the province under his administration is now before the public. Mr. Charles Elliot falls in cordially with the views of Lord Ripon's Government in the matter of the extension and development of local self-government. He recognises the necessity of treating different tracts of his province in different ways. Well does he say: "That which is possible in Sylhet is impossible in Cachar; some beginnings of representation by election may be practicable in Kamrup and Sibsagar; they would be out of the question as applied to the native population in Lukhimpore, probably in Goalpara, and in Durrang and Nowgong." As local institutions are of very recent origin in Assam, the new policy will have to be introduced into that province with great caution and judgment. Moreover, the complications arising from the presence of a large and powerful body of European tea-planters will have to be carefully dealt with. It will be exceedingly difficult, nay, almost impossible for the Native members of local Committees in a backward province like Assam to uphold the special interests they represent, as against the influential representatives of the tea interest. Though numeri-

cally the tea-planters are far outnumbered by the natives of the province ; but then they have the prestige of belonging to the ruling nation, and they will generally have the support of the local authorities. "Their interests," Mr. Elliott observes, "lie in the improvement of communications and the cheapening of labour by the spread of colonisation. These are equally the interests of Government. If, on the other hand, they are less interested in the spread of education, it may, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be admitted that the extension of roads, railways, and steam services, the building of bridges, and the reclamation of wastes, are more pressing needs of the province than even the extension of our system of public instruction. Education will come of itself with populations and wealth, and the latter will be served by the policy which has hitherto been followed of enlisting the aid of tea-planters in developing their districts." These observations clearly show in what spirit Mr. Elliott has dealt with the question of the extension and development of local self-government in Assam. The measures he proposes to adopt will result in placing all real power in the hands of the representatives of the tea interest on the Local Boards, as we shall presently show.

Mr. Elliot would make the sub-division the unit of administration for the Local Boards. He rightly holds that all proposals for having smaller units are for the present impracticable. He remarks: "It would be impossible to multiply establishments, and equally impossible to put a combined establishment for the district under a number of different masters, and also because, if the resources of the district, which are not even now very extensive are fittered away between number of local authorities, the incentive to public spirit caused by the management of large interests will be lost, zeal in administration cannot be expected, and waste will be certain to ensue. In saying this the Chief Commissioner does not in the least mean to deprecate schemes for fostering in villages or mauzas a common interest in local affairs, such as is afforded by the *chaukidari panchayats*, or by a committee for the management of a primary or secondary school. Such things are excellent in themselves, and afford an education in the rudiments of public spirit, an active District Officer will encourage them wherever they are found, and the District Boards will no doubt gladly avail themselves of any such local assistance which may be forthcoming or capable of being brought into existence in carrying out local works or managing local institutions such as schools or dispensaries. But these are not on the same level as the District and Sub-divisional Boards, to which the present discussion refers." Considering the peculiar circumstances of Assam we would go further, and make the district for the present the unit of administration for the Local Boards. In the backward state of the province it will not be possible to find a sufficient number of competent members for the Sub-divisional Boards. The representatives of the tea-interest will be a strong element on these Boards, and as the Native members will generally be very weak, the former, by the greater force of their character will carry every thing before them. Mr. Elliot admits that the weakness of the Native element almost everywhere in his province is sufficiently apparent. It is possible that for one Local Board for the whole district tolerably strong Native members may be found in sufficient number but not for several Sub-divisional Boards in addition to a District Board. This consideration should not be overlooked. Mr. Elliot thinks that 8 should be the minimum number of members in sub-divisions where the interests to be represented are few and simple, and 24 the maximum where they are many and complicated. He is also of opinion that in all districts where the tea interest is important, such as Lakimpur, Sibsagur, Durrang, Cachar, and Nowgong, half the non-official members of the Local Boards should be tea-planters, the other half being Natives. The number of non-official Native and English members of the Local Boards will thus be equal in most of the Assam districts. The official members will be the District or Sub-divisional officer, the Civil Surgeon, and where it is considered desirable, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Engineer, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The outside number of official members is fixed at four for District and three for Sub-Divisional Local Boards. It is needless to say that the official members will, as a rule, vote with the representatives of tea-planters; for, we have Mr. Elliot's own admission that the interests of the Government are the same as those of the planters. Such being the case, it requires no prophet to tell us that the Native members of the proposed Local Boards in Assam will be nowhere. They will sit like dummies and will have no real power. They will not be able, speaking generally, to influence in any way the deliberations of the Local Boards. In these circumstances, it may be said, without risk of contradiction, that the establishment of Local Boards in Assam will not conduce to the political education of its people. The net result of the proposed constitution of the Boards would be to centre all power in the hands of the tea-planters.

The District or Sub-divisional officer will, for the present, be appointed Chairman of the District or Sub-Divisional Board, wherever the local officers are convinced that such an arrangement is absolutely necessary. "There is this much to be said in favour of this arrangement in tea districts," says the Resolution of the Assam Government, "that the English members of the Board, by their greater force of character and stronger interest in the objects of expenditure, would be likely, in the absence of some official arbitrator, to overbear the Native element, the weakness of which almost everywhere in this Province is sufficiently apparent. The presence of the District or Sub-divisional officer, therefore, on the Board is not so likely as it perhaps is elsewhere to stifle discussion and check the free expression of opinion, and, as a temporary measure, Mr. Elliot thinks that it may for the present be permitted wherever the local officers are convinced that it is absolutely necessary." True, but then, as we have already remarked, the official members of the Boards will, as a rule, support the representatives of tea-planters, the interests of the planters and of the Government being, according to Mr. Elliot's own admission, identical. The Chief Commissioner of Assam sees no reason why the representatives of tea-planters should not be elected by the body of planters resident in the Sub-division. As regards the Native population, Mr. Elliot is prepared to permit election wherever it is practicable. He seems to be in favour of a scheme of election by popular acclamation. Where election is not possible, the Deputy Commissioner will nominate the best representatives of the Native Community. The non-official members of the Local Boards, whether appointed by election or by nomination, will hold office for two years. The following departments of the public service will be administered by the Local Boards in Assam : (*a*) Local Public Works; (*b*) District Post; (*c*) Primary Schools and grants-in-aid to Lower and Middle Schools; (*d*) Medical Charity; (*e*) Fairs; (*f*) Rewards for the destruction of wild beasts; (*g*.) Circuit-houses and staging-bungalows. It was suggested that the control of the expenditure on vaccination and that on Government Middle and High Schools should also be made over to the Local Boards. But Mr. Elliot believes that Assam is not yet sufficiently educated to discern the advantages of extending vaccination or to manage the higher schools. He has, however, intimated to the Sylhet Committee that if they will take over the High School there on the understanding that its status is not to be altered and that the departmental rules are to be observed, he will make it over to them. The same permission will be given to all Local Boards on the same terms. Lastly the Resolution of the Assam Government defines the control to be exercised by the Local Administration over the Local Boards. At present the Local Boards submit their budget to the Chief Commissioner for approval. In addition to this, Mr. Elliot considers it necessary to provide that if a Local Board, after due warning, neglect to carry out any work which he orders, the Provincial Administration may step in and carry out the work by its own officers, charging the expense to the Board; and secondly, that in case of prolonged neglect and persistent inattention to its duties, the Chief Commissioner may supersede a Board altogether and arrange for carrying on its functions.

We now come to Municipalities. Municipal bodies in Assam are regulated by the Bengal Municipal Act. Mr. Elliot is willing to extend the elective system to all Municipalities where one-third of the rate-payers residing therein submit a petition praying for its introduction, as required by section 16 of the Act. Such a petition has already been submitted by the rate-payers of Sylhet and the elective system will shortly be introduced into that town. He has asked the Deputy Commissioners of Kamrup and Lakhimpore to invite the rate-payers of the Gauhati and Dibrugarh Municipalities to submit the needful petition, if they desire election. Mr. Elliot is even prepared to extend the elective system to stations, though the Bengal Municipal Act does not authorize it expressly. As regards qualification of voters and candidates for Municipal elections, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to state their views on the subject. The Chief Commissioner thinks that the payment of Rs. 2 a year in Municipal taxes should be the qualification necessary for a vote; and he will adopt this rule, if it be shown that this minimum amount does not exclude too many of the rate-payers, or any who are capable by education and position to give an intelligent vote. For candidates the payment of Rs. 4 a year in Municipal taxes would be the qualification. But the following persons will also be eligible, if residing within the limits of the Municipality:—(1) Government pensioners drawing not less than Rs. 20 a month as pension; (2) Government servants drawing not less than Rs. 40 as salary; (3) all persons entered in the lists of jurors and assessors; (4) all pleaders; (5) all graduates of any University. The number of *ex-officio* members of Municipal Committees is laid down in the Bengal Municipal Act, and so long as the law is not altered, its provisions must be followed. Section 29 of the Act leaves it to the Local Government to appoint any person to the office of Chairman. Mr. Elliot desires that in all Municipalities the Commissioners may be called upon to elect their Chairman subject to his approval; and he lays down that if an official is so elected, the Vice Chairman should be a non-official. The Chief Commissioner's proposals in regard to Municipalities are better calculated to extend and develop local self-government in the province than those respecting District and Local Boards.

THE TRUTHFUL CHARACTER OF THE HINDUS.

IT IS AN ARTICLE of *faith* with the rampant Anglo-Saxon that the Hindus are a nation of liars, and that it is their nature to tell falsehood rather than the truth. Those who hold this belief should study in an unbiassed spirit Professor Max Muller's paper entitled "The Truthful character of the Hindus" in the November number of the *Contemporary Review*. Remembering that there is so little intercourse between Europeans and Natives in this country it is no matter of surprise that mutual misapprehension should prevail. The Anglo-Saxon imbibes his notions of the Hindu character from the writings of James Mill and Thomas Babington Macaulay. The former never came out to India, although he wrote a volumnious History of it. Professor Max Muller—addressing the young men who are shortly to come out to this country as members of the Civil Service—justly remarks that Mill's book is "most mischievous," and that it is "responsible for some of the misfortunes that have happened to India." The learned Professor observes that the book is calculated to do immense harm, even with the antidote against its poison which is supplied by Professor Wilson's notes. He goes on to say:—"Mill in his estimate of the Hindu character is chiefly guided by Dubois, a French missionary, and by Orme and Buchanan, Tennant and Ward, all of them neither very competent nor very unprejudiced judges. Mill, however, picks out all that is most unfavourable from their works, and omits the qualifications which even these writers felt bound to give to

their wholesale condemnation of the Hindus. He quotes as serious, for instance, what is said in joke, namely, that 'a Brahmin is an ant's nest of lies and impostures.'" It is true that Macaulay was in India, but he never mixed with the people and had no opportunities of making himself acquainted with their manners and customs and character. He spent nearly his whole time in this country in his closet and was, therefore, easily misled by incompetent and prejudiced observers. The Englishman, who sincerely desires to form a correct estimate of the national character of the people of India, should study carefully the writings of men who freely moved among them and saw them in their home life. Such men were Sir William Sleeman, Sir Thomas Munro, Monstuart Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm and others. Let us see what testimonies these competent and unprejudiced witnesses bear to the national character of the Hindus.

Professor Max Muller recommends the young Englishmen about to come out to India in the Civil Service whom he was addressing to read Colonel Sleeman's "Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official," published in 1844. The Colonel's sketches were originally addressed to his sister, and he assures her that "I have nowhere indulged in fiction, either in the narrative, the recollections, or the conversations. What I relate on the testimony of others I believe to be true; and what I relate on my own you may rely upon being so." It cannot be denied that Colonel Sleeman is a trustworthy authority on Indian character. In his official capacity he had constantly to live among the people and to watch the good as well as the bad features in their character. Village-life was thoroughly well-known to him. "He assures us," says Professor Max Muller, "that falsehood or lying between members of the same village is almost unknown. Speaking of some of the most savage tribes, the Gonds, for instance, he maintains that nothing would induce them to tell a lie, though they would think nothing of lifting a herd of cattle from a neighbouring plain. Of these men it might, perhaps, be said that they have not yet learned the value of a lie: yet even such blissful ignorance ought to count in a nation's character. I am speaking of the Aryan and more or less civilised inhabitants of India. Now, among them, where rights, duties, and interests begin to clash in one and the same village, public opinion in its limited sphere, seems strong enough to deter even an evil-disposed person from telling a falsehood. The fear of the gods also has not yet lost its power. In most villages there is a sacred tree, a pipal tree, and the gods are supposed to delight to sit among its leaves, and listen to the music of their rustling. The deponent takes one of these leaves in his hand, invokes the god, who sits above him, to crush him, or those dear to him, as he crushes the leaf in his hand, if he speaks anything but the truth. He then plucks and crushes the leaf in his hand, and states what he has to say." Colonel Sleeman writes:—"I have had before me hundreds of cases in which a man's property, liberty and life have depended upon his telling a lie, and he refused to tell it." Referring to this fact, Professor Max Muller pertinently asks—could many an English Judge say the same? An answer to this question would be most interesting. Even the Mahomedan writers give favourable accounts of the character of the Hindus. Idrisi, in his Geography describes the character of the Indian people in these words: "The Indians are naturally inclined to justice, and never depart from it in their actions. Their good faith, honesty, and fidelity to their engagements are well known, and they are so famous for these qualities that people flock to their country from every side." Abul Fazl says in his Ain Akbari:—"The Hindus are religious, affable, cheerful, lovers of justice, given to retirement, able in business, admirers of truth, grateful and of unbounded fidelity." Mountstuart Elphinstone states:—"The villagers are everywhere amiable, affectionate to their families, kind to their neighbours, and towards all but the Government honest and sincere. Including the Thugs and Dacoits the mass of crime is less in India than in England." Sir Thomas Munro writes:—"I have had ample opportunity of observing the Hindus in every situation, and I can affirm that they are not litigious." Again: "If a good system of agriculture, unrivalled manufacturing skill, a capacity to produce whatever can contribute to either convenience or luxury, schools established in every village, for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, the general practice of hospitality and charity amongst each other, and above all, a treatment of the female sex full of confidence, respect, and delicacy, are among the signs which denote a civilised people—then the Hindus are not inferior to the nations of Europe, and if civilization is to become an article of trade between England and India, I am confident that England will gain by the import cargo." Sir John Malcolm says: "I have hardly ever known where a person did not understand the language, or where a calm communication was made to a Native of India, through a well-informed and trustworthy medium that the result did not prove what had at first been stated as falsehood, had either proceeded from fear or from misapprehension. I, by no means, wish to state that our Indian subjects are more free from this vice than other nations that occupy a nearly equal position in society, and I am positive that they are not more addicted to untruth." Testimonies such as these could be multiplied; but those that we have quoted above will suffice to prove conclusively the utter groundlessness of the charge of untruthfulness which Mill and Macaulay have brought against the Hindu nation.

It may be asked why the average Englishman is ready to accept the judgment of Mill and Macaulay so unfavourable to the character of the Hindus. There are very good reasons for this, which are thus explained by Professor Max Muller:—"Public opinion with regard to India is made up in England chiefly by those who have spent their lives in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or some other of the principal towns in India. The Native element in such towns contains mostly the most unfavourable specimens of the Indian population. An insight into the domestic life of the more respectable classes, even in towns, is difficult to obtain; and when it is obtained, it is extremely difficult to judge of their manners according to our standard of what is proper, respectable, or gentlemanlike. The misunderstandings are frequent and often most grotesque; and such, we must confess, is human nature, that when we hear the different and often most conflicting accounts of the character of the Hindus, we are naturally sceptical with regard to unsuspected virtues among them, while we are quite disposed to accept unfavourable accounts of their character." Mountstuart Elphinstone writes:—"Englishmen in India have less opportunity than might be expected of forming opinions of the Native character. * * * * We know nothing of the interior of families but by report, and have no share in those numerous occurrences of life in which the amiable parts of character are most exhibited. Missionaries of a different religion, Judges, Police-Magistrates, officers of revenue or customs, and even diplomatists, do not see the most virtuous portion of a nation, nor any portion, unless influenced by a passion, or occupied by some personal interest. What we *do* see we judge by our own standard. We conclude that a man who cries like a child on slight occasions must always be incapable of acting or suffering with dignity; and that one who allows himself to be called a liar would not be ashamed of any baseness. Our writers also confound the distinctions of time and place; they continue in one character the Mahratta and the Bengalee, and tax the present generation with the crimes of the heroes of the Mahabharata. It might be argued, in opposition to many unfavourable testimonies, that those who have known the Indians longest have always the best opinion of them, but this is rather a compliment to human nature than to them, since it is true of every other people. It is more in point that all persons who have retired from India think better of the people they have left after comparing them with them, even *of the* most justly admired nations." Of course, there is moral depravity in India; but is there any country in the world where there is no moral depravity? An appeal to international statistics will prove to demonstration that there is less crime in India than in most of the countries on the face of the globe.

THE PUNJAB CANALS IN 1880-81.

THE IRRIGATION WORKS in the Punjab consist of two classes—*viz.*, permanent canals and inundation canals. The capital invested by Government in the Punjab canals amounted at the end of 1880-81 to Rs. 4,30,24,486, in addition to which Rs. 89,22,182 has been contributed by Native States for the Sirhind canal, so that the total cost of the Punjab canals to the close of the year of report was Rs. 5,19,46,668. The returns from the canals in operation, by collections, came up, we are told, to Rs 15,26,273 in excess of all charges for working expenses and interest, so that there was a profit of 3·55 per cent. on the whole capital invested by Government. The total amount of interest charges payable during the year is put down at Rs. 17,80,692, and the actual receipts from all sources at Rs. 48,86,969. Now, these figures must not be accepted as they stand. Rs. 12,66,485 of the total amount of receipts during 1880-81 were on account of arrears of enhanced land revenue and water-advantage rate from lands assigned to jagirdars brought to credit during the year. This sum does not, therefore, fairly belong to the transactions of the year of report, and should not be taken into account in judging of the financial results of the operations in 1880-81. The revenue assessed during the year of report was Rs. 36,44,288 as compared with Rs. 34,288 in the previous year. The net assessed revenue, after deduction of all working expenses, amounted to Rs. 19,29,064. The net assessed revenue therefore exceeded the interest charges mentioned above—namely, Rs. 17,80,692 by Rs. 1,48,372. But we think that the interest charge should not be calculated merely on the capital invested by Government, if the financial results of the year's operations are to be correctly judged. The total outlay in the Punjab canals, including the sum contributed by Native States for the Sirhind canal, which the Viceroy opened on the 24th instant, amounted to the end of 1880-81 to Rs. 5,19,46,668. Interest at 4½ per cent on this amount comes up to nearly 23 lakhs. The net assessed revenue, according to our calculation therefore, fell short of the interest charges payable during the year by something like 4 lakhs. We are unable to understand why the interest on the sum contributed by Native States for the Sirhind canal should not be taken into account, in determining the financial position of irrigation works in the Punjab. It may be that the British Government has not to pay any interest for this sum to the Native States which have contributed it; but nevertheless the amount contributed has been expended on irrigation works and the interest payable on it must be taken into account in judging of the financial results of the same.

Of the permanent canals in operation the capital amounted at the end of the year of report to Rs. 2,34,01,860. The gross revenue collected during the year was Rs. 35,96,662; the working expenses, Rs. 8,30,972; the interest charge, Rs. 9,95,394; and the profit Rs. 17,70,296 or 7·56 on the capital invested by the British Government. These figures are taken from the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Chief Engineer's Revenue Report, and at first sight, the result would appear most encouraging and satisfactory. But then it must not be forgotten that the capital invested by the British Government in the Western Jumna Canal represents nothing like its real cost. This was an old Mahomedan work, which has been merely restored by the British Government. Again, the gross revenue mentioned above includes Rs. 2,24,138 on account of water-advantage rate of the Bari Doab canal for 1879-80, which has been erroneously credited both under direct and indirect income, and some adjustments of account for land revenue which has been allotted to jagirdars. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Chief Engineer's report, admits "that a fairer view of the transactions will be obtained from the assessments of the year, which amounted to Rs. 25,48,737. The profit was thus Rs. 7,22,371, or 3·09 per cent. on the capital." It would be interesting to know what the percentage of profit would be, if the

real cost of the Western Jumna canal were included in the account. But this the Punjab Irrigation Department cannot afford to do. A fairer view of the financial position of irrigation works in the Punjab will be obtained from an analysis of the results achieved by each canal. The collections of the year on the Western Jumna canal, as shewn in the Revenue Report, gave a profit of 13·87 per cent., but this, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, is due to unadjustment of account. The actual transactions of the year only shew a profit of 3·59 per cent. The collections of the year on the Bari Doab canal show a net profit of 4·39 per cent.; but omitting adjustments in the accounts it is only 1·64 per cent. It should also be borne in mind that the working charges and interest unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 61,71,011. The net profit in the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals, excluding adjustments of account, was only 0·12 per cent., while the accumulated interest unpaid at the end of the year was Rs. 6,57,503. The Lower Sutlej and Chinab Inundation canals are a great success. The profit on these canals, after paying the interest and all charges, and even after deducting the arrears credited on account of assigned lands, was 179·97 per cent. The balance at credit of these canals after paying interest and all other charges was Rs. 40,56,834. The receipts on the canals for 1880-81 include Rs. 3,09,687 on account of land revenue; and the value of statute labour during the year is calculated at Rs. 2,98,927. Then the contribution from zar-i-nagha, that is to say, fines on absentee labourers came up to Rs. 48,474. The percentage of absentees was 16·9 against 15·1 in the previous year. The Chief Engineer observes that if the percentage of absentees continues to increase it will probably be necessary to raise the amount of fine for non-attendance. The profit of the Indus Inundation canals, Dera Ghazi Khan District, was 3·44 per cent.; but the balance of interest unpaid was Rs. 4,21,594. The Shahpore canals show a profit of 1·84 per cent., exclusive of the interest; but if this be included there was a loss of 2·45 per cent. on the capital outlay. The accounts of the Muzaffurgarh canals show a deficit of Rs. 43,045. But the report on these canals is as yet imperfect owing to the arrangements for the transfer of the Revenue account from the civil authorities not being complete.

From what has been said it will be seen that the only irrigation work of any importance in the Punjab which shews a clean balance-sheet is the Western Jumna canal, which is a restored Native work. The Chief Engineer gives a table of the results of the operations of the year based on the collections after deducting the adjustments of accounts for arrears of land revenue. The results according to this table are as follows:—(1) Permanent canals in operation, a profit of 2·29 per cent.; (2) Inundation canals, profit of 10·19 per cent. Total canals in operation, is a profit of 2·90 per cent. On the whole capital invested, a profit of the 0·08 per cent. "This," observes the Lieutenant-Governor "is a more correct view of the operations than that given in the Provincial accounts which include the arrears collected" and we fully agree with His Honour.

GUJARAT AND THE GUJARATIS.*

UNDER THE above title Mr. B. M. Malabari, the well-known editor of the *Indian Spectator*, has published some very interesting and entertaining sketches The book is dedicated to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs. Addressing Mr. Gibbs our author says: "As a friend and adviser of youth, I have often realised in you my ideal of a true English gentleman. There is no Englishman in India—official or non-official—for whom I cherish livelier feelings of esteem. But, above all this, you are known as one of the best friends of my countrymen. As Judge of the High Court, Vice Chancellor of the University, Member of the Governor's Council at Bombay, and now a Member of the Viceregal Council, you have proved yourself as sincere a friend of India as of England." We fully endorse this opinion. Mr. Gibbs is a good specimen of the Indian civilian of the olden type. The preface to the book is from the pen of Mr. E. B. Eastwick, who writes of the author in a kindly spirit. He says: "The story of Indian domestic and social life can be set forth only by the pens of Indians themselves, and these pens have many restraints upon them. Pages, therefore, such as these which are here presented to the English public, deserve to be welcomed. The author possesses a remarkable knowledge of the English language, and combines with it an amount of candour and freedom from bigotry which is rarely to be met with anywhere. In these sketches of Indian life will be seen the struggles which clever and ambitious Indians, who have but a meagre patrimony, must undergo, first to educate, and then to support themselves. Here, too, will be seen evidences of the friction which exists between the governing and the governed race. It is to be hoped that the *hauteur* of the one and the irritation of the other are decreasing; but the European who goes to sleep with his boots in an Indian gentleman's lap while travelling in the same compartment of a carriage on an Indian railway, is, it is to be feared, not wholly extinct; and wherever he exists he spreads around him an atmosphere of discontent in which good feeling finds it impossible to breathe."

The sketches as we have said above are both interesting and entertaining. The personal sketches are spirited and vivid. We will give a few specimens:

Mr Satyendranath Tagore.

I must not forget two other popular officials—a Judge and a Collector again. The former, a native, Mr. Satyendranath Tagore, is one of the ablest civilian judges, and his decisions are remarkable for their legal acumen and close reasoning. Coming of a race of reformers and benefactors, Mr. Tagore very well sustains the traditions of his family. Wherever he goes, he devotes his best endeavours to the enlightenment of his countrymen. He is the idol of the Gujarati people. In private life he is simple and modest, quite a *Sadhu*, (an ascetic) as a friend describes him. Mr. Tagore is, I believe, the first native Civilian who passed the competition in England.

Sayad Edroos of Surat

Let me not omit here Sayed Edroos of Surat, who is an Honourable and a C. S. I. This Moslem of many titles was in the Governor's Council for some time, but his legislative career was blank as a sheet of blotting paper—or at best imprinted with the impressions of others. He cannot discuss any subject (1) because he is ignorant of English, and (2) because his ideas of his duty are the reverse of original. He thinks he serves his country best by nodding assent to, whatever falls from the Saheb's lips. Is it strange, then, that the Saheb should love him dearly? Is it strange, then that the collectors should try to give Sayed Edroos another lease of life as councillor to Sir James Fergusson? But this sort of happy-family arrangement will not do in these days—at least, I trust, not in the days of Sir James. The Sayed Saheb is an exploded myth. He has ceased to believe in himself, and even his existence has become a matter of doubt. The Gujarat people, therefore, will have none of him. The Presidency protests against the contemplated jobbery of a second term for the Sayed. They say Let us have anybody else,—Mr. Cumu Sulliman, or even Ismal Khan, butler to the Collector of Cobblington; but no Sayed Edroos—they have had enough of his name in official reports of "members present." Let him live retired—

"The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Munshi Lutfullah Khan.

Only one more good Surti, my dear and honoured friend, Moonshi Lutfullah Khan. To my acquaintance with him and his, I owe much of my chivalrous respect for the Mahomedan character. Moonshi Lutfullah is "a noticeable man, with large grey eyes." As scholar, linguist, and author, Mr. Lutfullah is well-known in these parts, and even in England. To the latter country he accompanied the late Meer Jaffer Ali Khan of Surat. Over twelve years ago I used to be almost an inmate, now and then, of the Lutfullah family, thanks to an intimacy with his son, Fazal. I have enjoyed some of the happiest hours of my life under his hospitable roof Moonshi Lutfullah was an old man when I knew him; he must now have obtained the patriarchal age.

The late Maharaja Kunderao.

It is said the late lamented Maharaja Khanderao Guicowar was very partial to this race of philosophers. His late Highness was a genuine "ruler of men," brave as Rustom, and munificent as Jamshed, though perhaps not so wise as Solomon. He had strong likes and dislikes. But his failings were always amiable. One of these was, that he thought himself a born Esculapius. He had a remedy for all diseases, known and unknown, and used to physic everyone about him. He used to experiment on a large scale. The shortest way to his favour was to go and say you had the belly-ache—by far the most usual complaint among the Barodites. Well, His Highness would straightway repair to the dispensary, and return with a large bowl containing some vile mixture, which you must quaff at a draught and without giving the slightest indication of a wry face. On the contrary, unhappy patient, you must smile while drinking the royal nostrum. If you do not grin in the most approved court fashion, you are a ruined man. Well, after you have swallowed the poisonous stuff, make a low bow to the royal physician, and retire to the adjoining room. Going to eject the dose on the sly? Do not attempt it, poor deluded wretch, there are two royal eyes gloating over thy misery. Go to sleep over the potion, though thy inner man may be on the fire of h——l the while. Return in half an hour to report progress; smile and simper and bow and scrape and loudly bepraise the medicating genius of thy master. Then go thy way, thy fortune is made. In this direction His Highness was not less busy than my Aunt Charity. His Highness also knew some occult science, such as alchemy which means, I suppose, the science that treats of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers.

Maharani Jamnabai.

This august widow of the illustrious Maharaja Khanderao, seems to be extremely popular with her people. Brahmins worship her more fervently than they worship Brahma. According to official reports, she is a highly intelligent woman, and extremely *dharmi*. She is, of course, at the head of the palace, and the palace expenditure having been left to Her Highness's control has happily increased by about a lakh. Last year's item stands at sixteen lakhs and odd (£160,000). There are several departments of the palace—the household, karkhanas, and dharmadaga being the principal. Each of these costs considerably over six and four lakhs, respectively. With the utmost respect for Her Highness's prudential instincts, I submit the dharmadaga items are disastrously heavy. The karkhanas include the jewel establishment, the elephants, horses, bullocks, fireworks, sporting establishments, dancing girls, and the athletes, that is the animals employed in the arena. The dharmadaga is maintained for giving *khichri* to the poor and gifts to the Brahmins. Looking to the item under this head, 'I do not wonder at the report that some of the *mendicant* Brahmins of the royal household are *millionaires*. But next year we are promised wholesale economy. We all remember how Her Highness was invested with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. That evening Mr. Melvill proposed Her Highness's health at a royal banquet. In returning thanks the gallant Dewan broke out into lusty eloquence, likening Her Highness to Venus. But, it may be remembered, it was to the Venus of Astronomy, not of poetry, that the sage poet-politician likened his royal mistress. The Maharani is doubtless a remarkable woman—she is firm of hand and strong of will. She is said to be a capital horsewoman, and fond of riding out into the open districts, and all that sort of sport. She is equally fond of music and dancing; and she is the mother of little Tarabai, married recently to the Sawuntwari chief.

Sir Raj a Mahava Rao.

This veteran administrator is an *eleve* of the Madras University, a Maratha Brahmin by race, and a Tanjorian by birth. He owes much of his early education I believe, to Christian missionaries. These facts may prove instructive to the cockneys whose feeble wit is never tired of railing at "the benighted presidency," and at the efforts of foreign *padris*. I know little of young Madav Row's academic career; but it must have been far above the common run, to judge from the fact that soon after leaving college he was taken in hand by the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Evan Powell. He seems to have started in life as a schoolmaster, and sometime after is said to be in Government employ. At this stage he attracted the notice of one of the Arbuthnots, at whose recommendation, probably, Mr. Madav Row come to be tutor to the first Prince of Travancore, and ultimately the Dewan. This prince, now Maharaja, is considered, an educated and accomplished sovereign, and an enlightened ruler. This is, no doubt, partly due to the influence of His Highness's tutor. It was for his successful administration of Travancore, I believe, that Sir Madav Row was knighted by the paramount power. He was then invited by the Maharaja Holkar to take charge of his State as Dewan. Here he remained for some years, and managed to secure the esteem and goodwill of, if not the Maharaja, the British Government and the people.

We have not space for more extracts. The above are fair specimens of the spirit and style in which the book is written. Those who wish to know something about Gujarat and Gujaratis and take delight in light and entertaining sketches may profitably employ their leisure moments by turning to these pages.

* *Gujarat and the Gujaratis: Pictures of men and manners taken from Life. By Behramji M. Malabari.*

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1882.

PANDITA RAMABAI has been among us from Poona since the last ten or twelve days, and her lectures in Marathi at the Prarthana Samaj, and at the Framji Cowasji Institute before crowded gatherings of all classes of the native community are subjects of praise in every native household. She is a good, fluent, and impressive speaker; her manner of delivery is remarkably free from nervousness, and she shows how thoroughly she has mastered the subject she is lecturing upon. She has succeeded in founding an Arya Mahila Samaj or Native Ladies' Association in Bombay. At the Framji Cowasji Institute the other day, she made a most impressive speech on the duties of women, and how they may be well fitted to discharge those duties. There was a good number of other native ladies present on the occasion, who appeared to have been deeply impressed with the truth of Ramabai's observation. Accordingly when the lecture was over, and the ladies present were called upon to express their views and opinions of the lecture, one of them broke the ice of silence and stood up, and in a few neat words showed what favourable impression Ramabai's words had made upon her. She was next followed by a number of other ladies. Now that we have among us a lady who is able to take an enlarged and enlightened view of female education, it seems to me that her co-operation may be secured by Government in employing their scheme of female education. Up to this time it may be said that Government have approached this subject very cautiously and have left much of the work of female education to private enterprise, and in case of Government female schools to the usual course of study followed in private girls schools.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, has just published a statement he laid before the Education Commission. Mr. West is a scholar and a philosopher. His paper teems with valuable suggestions. After the statement of Professor Wordsworth, it is the most important paper which merits the special attention of the Education Commission. Mr. Justice West advocates a larger expenditure of money on high education. Secondary education, according to him, needs a thorough revision and indeed reconstruction. It should serve three purposes:—(1) It should prepare boys for the University and the profes-

sions to be reached only through the University; (2) It should prepare them for a course of technical education and (3) It should prepare for ordinary business and the ordinary functions of citizen and subject of Her Majesty. Mr. Justice West also points out that the principle of religious neutrality proposed by Government does not necessarily require that the State should withdraw from the direct management of colleges and schools. He lays down a complete scheme for primary and secondary education. He thinks that the missionaries would find a large scope for work among the low castes. On the whole the Hon. Mr. Justice West's statement is a valuable contribution to the subject on which the Education Commission has been inquiring.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Robert Miller of Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co. has been appointed the Sheriff of Calcutta in succession to Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL reopened on Saturday last. The Lieutenant-Governor in a neat and interesting speech announced the programme of business for the present session. His Honor made a touching allusion to the history of the Chamber in which legislation had been carried on since the time of Lord Dalhousie, and in which have sat some of the most eminent statesmen, financiers, and politicians, who have guided the vessel of the State. His Honor then gave a list of the bills, which will probably engage the attention of the Council during the current session, to wit—

1 Bill to amend the Partition Act, 2 Bill to amend the Calcutta Police Act, 3 Bill to provide for water supply for the Suburbs of Calcutta, 4 Tramway Bill, 5 Bill to provide for the registration of coolies in Darjeeling and Kurseong, 6 Bill to amend the Port Commissioners' Act, 7 Bill to regulate passenger boats, 8 Bill to amend the Mofussil Municipalities Act, 9 Bill to provide for Local Boards.

In making the exposition the Lieutenant-Governor took the occasion to describe briefly the character of the measure of self-government contemplated by him. He said that the Municipalities will be of two kinds, first class and second class. The first class Municipalities will be permitted to elect their own Committee and Chairman, and the second class only the Committee. His Honor will not insist upon the condition that one-third of the rate-payers should apply for the introduction of the elective system. He will modify his first proposals as to money qualifications for franchise. He will also admit educational qualifications. The Local Boards will be established on a tentative principle. The Village Punchayet will be made the unit. The object of the Lieutenant-Governor is to engraft the system of the Local Board on this indegenous institution of the country. The Village Punchayets will return members to the Local Boards. His Honor declared that it was his intention to give a fair trial to the proposed scheme of local self-government. He was of opinion that after a hundred years of British rule conduced on liberal and righteous principles Bengal has arrived at that stage when she may well claim and is capable of enjoying the great privilege of local self-government. The statement of the Lieutenant-Governor was conceived in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, which was read by Royal Commission:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—The time has arrived when I am enabled to release you from your severe and protracted labours. My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be most cordial. Owing to the enlightened policy of the French Government, the absence of a Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain has not caused a general diminution of commerce between the two countries, and thus the bonds of friendship between France and England have been strengthened.

My thanks are due to my brave army for its victorious campaign in Egypt, in which my Indian troops played so distinguished a part. I recognise my increased obligations in Egypt, and will do my utmost to maintain international treaties and uphold existing *firmans*, and will endeavour to promote the happiness of the Egyptian people by a prudent development of their institutions, and to avoid disturbing the tranquility of the East. I feel confident that the Powers approve of my aims and the result of my counsels.

I have reason to expect that distress will prevail in certain parts of Ireland during the coming winter. I have been greatly pained at the recent murders in Dublin. My executive there will firmly exercise their powers for the suppression of crime and the restoration of order. A decided improvement has however, taken place in the general social conditions of Ireland.

The generous recognition of the loyal services of the Indian troops in the late war in Egypt will doubtless be duly appreciated by the Indian subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following appeal from Mr. A. O. Hume, on behalf of the Ripon Hospital at Simla:

We desire to make it a fitting Memorial of a Viceroy whose reign, so far, has been conspicuously characterized by desire to do justice to the inhabitants of this country and to develop amongst them the habits and capacities, necessary for successful self-Government.

From what I know of, and hear from, the more enlightened classes of Natives, I believe that many of these are truly grateful for the kindly efforts that Lord Ripon *has* made, and continues to make on their behalf.

It is but a little while ago, so to speak, that Lord Ripon lay for days, almost weeks, between life and death—we did not then realize how good a friend it was whose life hung in the balance,—but we know it now, and may well look upon this Hospital, which is to keep his memory, here, green for many generations.—this good work in which all classes and creeds may so fitly co-operate—as a thank offering for a token of our rejoicing at, his having been then, and thus, spared to India.

We want, *at least* three lakhs of Rupees. There are scores and scores of educated native noblemen and gentlemen, who are capable of appreciating what Lord Ripon is endeavouring to do for India, to whom ten, twenty, fifty thousand Rupees, are nothing, there are tens of thousands who could, without the smallest, indeed, to every native of India (able to contribute *any* thing, without inconvenience, and capable of appreciating the honest steadfast friend that the country has found in our present Viceroy), we appeal for donations to this Hospital.

There are many Europeans also, we know, who will be no less anxious to aid and from these too, I hope, to hear, but alike in numbers and in wealth these are necessarily, when compared with the natives, but as a few drops to the Ocean, and it is to the Native community that we look, and look confidentially, for the bulk of the funds required.

It will simply be a disgrace to Aryavarta if in this special and exceptional case, there is the smallest difficulty about money, and I do not myself believe that there can *possibly* be anything of the kind.

Intending contributors will please communicate with me, giving their names (and titles, if any) and addresses, in full, and the amounts that they subscribe.

Contributions may be paid into any Treasury in India, and contributors would save trouble by enclosing to me some Treasury Officer's receipt for the amount of their kind gifts.

All communications will be acknowledged and all contributions published from time to time, and all Donor's names will be republished, with the amount of their donations, in a permanent form, when the work is completed.

The above has a double value. It pays a well merited compliment to Lord Ripon. As the appeal is made on behalf of the cause of humanity and for the commemoration of the beneficent administration of Lord Ripon, we hope the charitably disposed public will liberally respond to it. If the educated natives, who so loudly express their appreciation of his Lordship's noble policy of local self-government, will subscribe but one rupee per head, there will be no lack of funds.

PURSUANT to notice His Excellency the Viceroy held a Levee on Thursday last. His Excellency entered the Throne-Room at 20 minutes to 10 P.M. and the presentations at once commenced. The ceremoney ended at 10 minutes to 11 P. M. The morning papers publish the list of gentlemen present and of those unavoidably absent, from which we give the following analysis:

Private Entre			
Europeans	52	Natives	12
Public Entre			
Europeans	724	Natives	209
New Presentations			
Europeans	107	Natives	38
Unavoidably Absent			
Europeans	119	Natives	42

There are, however, mistakes in the names published. Some names have appeared twice. The arrangements made were excellent. There was no rush or crush.

NIMTOLLA BATHING GHAT is frequented every morning by a large number of bathers both male and female. But there is no accommodation for them for shelter from sun or rain or for change of clothes in privacy. A public-spirited native gentleman, we are glad to learn, has come forward to erect an iron shed with a view to provide the necessary accommodation. He has made an application to the Port Commissioners for permission to erect the shed. We hope they will comply with it.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Port Commissioners have of their own accord stopped the construction of the latrine near Kassy Mitter's Ghat, Big Bazar, about which we wrote the other day. Our thanks are due to both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Scott for the promptitude with which they have acted in this matter.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON was we believe the best cricketer in Bengal in his younger days. He was the Captain of Eton in his day. His Honor on his recent visit to Krishnaghur and Dacca suggested a cricket match between the Krishnaghur and Dacca College boys. The principals of the two Colleges at once took up the idea. Babu Protapchunder Banerjea, a zemindar of Dacca, offered to pay the expenses. The match came on on Wednesday last. The Lieutenant-Governor honored the occasion with his august presence. Dacca has beaten Krishnaghur, Krishnaghur scored 70 and Dacca 123.

THE FOLLOWING important Resolution appears in the last *Gazette of India*:

RESOLUTION.—From the returns forwarded by the Public Works Department, a list has been prepared and is appended to this Resolution, showing articles which, on the information before the Government of India, it is possible to obtain of Indian manufacture, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that in future these articles shall be procured of Indian manufacture, whenever it is possible to obtain them of quality good enough for the purposes for which they are required and at prices not higher than the cost of articles of similar quality imported from England. In no case should articles of these classes or of others which the country is capable of supplying, be indented for until careful and extended enquiry has shown that the locally manufactured articles are substantially inferior in quality to or dearer than similar articles supplied under indent from the Secretary of State.

2. Officers should take particular care to avoid purchasing as articles nominally of Indian manufacture, tools and other similar articles evidently imported from Europe or America.

3. When the price at which particular articles can be obtained through the agency of the India Office is not known, reference may be made to the Director General of Railways.

We sincerely hope that this Resolution will be carried out by the Local Governments in the spirit in which it has been conceived and promulgated.

WE HAVE stated in another column that Mr. C. E. Buckland has returned to Howrah. The spirit in which he has commenced work may be perceived from the following circular, which he has issued to the Municipal Commissioners of that town:

DEAR SIR,—Having yesterday resumed charge of the office of Chairman of the Municipality, I find that the Budget for the year 1883-84 is now under preparation.

I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to bring to my notice any particular wants, or any desirable improvements, of the locality wherein you reside or with which you are well acquainted: so that the Finance Committee may have full information before them in considering the allotment of the available funds.

It is obviously impossible, for financial reasons, that *all* the suggestions which may be made can be carried out, but I trust that with your assistance we shall be better able to select the objects on which the public money should be spent. I would ask you to be good enough to favor me with your reply within ten days.

ALL THAT GLITTERS is not gold. The Lieutenant-Governor seems to think that the patient resignation of the people in the matter of the License tax implies that they have accepted it. His Honor remarks:

The Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to the remarks made in the Resolution on the report for last year on the popular feeling in regard to the tax. It can never be popular either with those who have to pay it, or those who, rightly or wrongly, fear that they will have to pay it. But with the change in the law which relieves the less wealthy classes, the great mass of the people are without interest in the matter. Direct taxation in India must always, under present conditions hold out inducements to designing persons to endeavour upon occasions to practise upon the ignorance and credulity of the people; and a few instances of extortion have come to light, most of which were followed by the punishment of the offenders. But there has been no general harassment of the people, and no cause for popular discontent. The assessees have shown a readiness to make advantage of the opportunities which the law affords them of preferring objections at practically no expense; but whatever tendency to over-assessment may have existed in some districts at the first, has now in the fourth year of the operation of the law been satisfactorily adjusted on fuller information, and thus a gradual acquiescence in a moderate and uniform demand has been secured. The tax may now be said to be established and accepted. There is no difficulty in realizing the demand: there are no inquisitorial enquiries to excite annoyance or discontent, the expense of collection is trifling; and it undoubtedly reaches the pockets of a class which, though enjoying in a special degree the benefits of British rule, contributes, apart from the license tax little or nothing towards the cost of maintaining it.

But the facts given in the report we must say do not support the conclusions arrived at. Ad-

verting to the number of assessees the Board remarks: "The result compares favourably with that of the previous year, when out of 88,899 persons assessed, as many as 55,167, or 62 per cent. objected; but it is nevertheless scarcely satisfactory to find that, after enquiries repeated for three successive years, one out of every three persons assessed is still dissatisfied with his place on the list." The Lieutenant-Governor himself says: "This is unsatisfactory, and a scrutiny of the figures for the different districts makes it clear that the administration has been at fault." Surely these facts do not justify the assertion that there has been "no cause of popular discontent." In one sense only is this remark true, *viz.* that the bulk of the people are exempt from it, but this tax cannot be expected to reach the masses, when their income does not exceed Rs. 30 per head per annum. But the poorer classes of tax-payers do feel the pressure of the tax.

THE GREAT EJECTION CASE of Calcutta has at last come to an end. As arranged before Babu Charu Chunder Mullick pleaded guilty under the Post Office Act, and the Judge, Mr. Justice Norris, fined him Rs. 50. In passing the sentence his Lordship made some pertinent remarks from which we make the following extract:

I think you are anxious to serve this city, and you should endeavour to do so in the way in which your Counsel stated, that is, in a straightforward way, and that while representative government in this country is on its trial as it were, it behoves those who are anxious to see it developed, to take care that their contests are conducted with the greatest possible uprightness and good feeling. Under the circumstances of the case, money, I know, to you is a comparatively small object, and I sentence you to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer fourteen days' simple imprisonment. I will add that I think it is much to be regretted that the charges under the Penal Code were at any time brought against you, and that you were subjected to the prosecution to which you were subjected at the Police Court. I think that prosecution was ill advised, and that there was no real offence under the law.

If there was "no real offence under the law," then why was poor Charu Chunder subjected to the degradation, harassment and expense of a criminal prosecution? How did the Government solicitor advise it, and with what propriety did the Chairman of the Corporation take it up when it was dropped by the private prosecutor? If a wealthy and respectable gentleman can be thus persecuted in the metropolis, what guarantee of safety is there for the Queen's lieges in the Mofussil! Will the Government take no notice of this scandalous case? We do not for a moment question the impartiality of Mr. B. L. Gupta or subscribe to the ungenerous aspersions cast upon him by some of our contemporaries, but we do think that if he had at the outset, when the case was fairly laid before him, said that there was no charge against the defendant under the Penal Code, and that the only offence for which he was punishable was the one under the Post Office Act for which he has been fined, there would not have been so much hubbub, bad blood, and expense, trouble, and annoyance to the defendant. His hesitation to make this point clear was most unfortunate. This case teaches many lessons, which we hope will not be lost upon those who sit in authority over us. Cannot Babu Charu Chunder Mullick recover the costs either in the shape of damages or some other form from those, who thus persecuted him?

LAST FRIDAY the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation invited His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, and the Municipal Commissioners to witness the water-works at Pulta. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was kind enough to place the *Rhotas* at the disposal of the Chairman. The party left from the jetty opposite the Mayo Hospital at noon, and arrived at Pulta at 2 P. M. Luncheon was provided for the European ladies and gentlemen and fruits and sweetmeats for the Native gentlemen. After luncheon the party landed and inspected the works. Mr. Kimber, the Municipal Engineer, and Mr. Harrison, the Chairman, explained the works to the visitors. The Lieutenant-Governor took a lively interest in the works. Apart from the special object of the visit from a social point of view the party was most successful. The Europeans and Natives mixed with each other freely. The Lieutenant-Governor as usual was exceedingly kind, courteous and amiable. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretary were unceasing in their attention to the guests. Mr. Harrison will do a great public service if he as the Lord Mayor of Calcutta will bring about an amalgamation of the European and Native communities of this city in this interesting and pleasant manner.

THE TRUTH seems to be at last dawning upon the mind of our contemporary of the *Statesman* that the Government after all makes a bad landlord. He says:

Moderation in the exaction of rent is the first principle of good management, most of the ordinary abuses being such, merely because they lead to the opposite system, that of rack-renting. Has Government set an example in this respect to private owners?

Many of the Government ryots of Midnapore have been seen in Calcutta assembled in large bodies to protest against enhancements, which it is admitted were excessive, and in some instances absurd. In Noakhally, the Civil Courts have declared some of the enhancements made by Government positively illegal. These may be isolated cases, but what are we to say to the fact that last year only three-fifths of the current demand was collected on the whole of the Government lands? If short collections in a good year are a symptom of rack-renting, its presence in an alarming form cannot be denied.

Again:

As to the protection of tenants at the rents imposed, it is to be noted that the system most inimical to it is that of introducing middlemen, who farm, not the land, but the ryots, taking them over in a body to make money out of them.

The great reproach against the Bengal landlord is that he does not improve, or even maintain, the farms on his estates. An English landowner builds the farmhouses, digs the drains, plants the trees and hedges, makes the gates, and hands over the land to the farmer ready for the plough. It is objected to the Bengal zemindar that he does none of these things; that he sits by while the land is converted from primeval jungle into arable fields, sees the occupier raise the farmhouses, cut the undergrowth, break the soil, and dig the wells, and then demands nearly the whole profit. It has even been urged that, being a mere unproductive burden on the land, he may properly be put aside.

Now, this description, it must be admitted, applies to Government, as a landlord, without any qualification whatever. Private owners claim to have improved in some places; it can be proved that Government, as owner, never improved.

Our contemporary might have added that the ryots would much rather be the tenants of private owners than those of the State. On the other hand the State enjoys exceptional facilities for the collection and enhancement of rent.

WE ARE INFORMED that the Joint Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal has issued a circular to all Superintending Engineers and to the Superintendent of works to submit a report on the temporary establishment now employed in their respective circles and to state what temporary establishment will be essentially necessary in the next official year for the completion of the works which will be in progress in each circle at the end of the current year, intimating at the same time that the officers of the temporary establishment, whose services might not be required, should be informed of the probability of reductions being made in that establishment after 31st March 1883. Now, we have a word to say with reference to this temporary establishment. Since the year 1873 the Assistant Engineers, who passed from the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College, have not been employed permanently in the Public Works Department. They were temporarily employed as Apprentice Engineers after they had qualified themselves for the service by receiving practical training for more than two years in brick-making at Acra, carpentering, forging and fitting in the workshops and construction in general by attending to works in progress in Calcutta. But the Government of Bengal thought fit to abolish this grade of temporary Engineer apprentices, and promoted some to Assistant Engineer 3rd grade and relegated others to the grades of superviser and overseer. Most of the latter disgusted at this treament entered the Road Cess Department. There is a remnant of this body still left in the Public Works Department in the Subordinate and Engineer grades, who compose the temporary establishment referred to by the Chief Engineer. Now the question is, if the permanent establishment is already in excess of the sanctioned scale, why are students who pass from the Roorkee and Cooper's Hill Colleges employed in batches every year, while the students of the Calcutta College are left out in the cold? And yet these men are superior to their favored brethren in practical training and in no way inferior to them in theoretical knowledge. A marked invidious distinction is made between Roorkee and Cooper's Hill College men, the former are employed as permanent Apprentice Engineers and the latter as Assistant Engineers, second grade. Still the Roorkee College men have some consolation—but those who come out of the Calcutta College are utterly neglected, not one of them has been employed in the permanent establishment since the year 1873. If the Government cannot find employment for these men, let it shut up the College altogether and in fairness find employment for those who have already passed. They will be found quite fit in the Subordinate Executive Service if there be no room for them in their legitimate department.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY. In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

S. H. C. Taylor, Esq., C.S., Beerbhoom	Rs.	13	4 0
Indore Residency Native Library Hall		10	0 0
Vencatta Cheelum, Muslipatam		15	0 0
Kumar Boikunt Nath Dey Baladoor, Balasore		13	0 0
Secy. Pertapgurh Reading Club		20	0 0
M. Ganesh Singh, Mysore		20	0 0
Baboo Dwarkanath Sen, Dhobaghat		0	10 0
,, Chunder Nath Chuckerbutty, Tindharea		6	10 0
,, Rutnamony Goopta, Mymensing		13	4 0
,, Biressar Sen, Outerpara		3	5 0
,, Eshan Chunder Mozoomdar, Bharenga		3	0 0
,, Dinobundhoo Mookerjee, Chatra		6	10 0
,, Nilrutton Mookerjee, Noakhally		6	10 0
,, Nobin Chunder Sen, Behar		20	0 0
,, Bheobun Mohun Raha, Beerbhoom		20	0 0
,, Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Cooch Behar		13	4 0
,, Rojony Kant Chatterjee, Jessore		13	4 0
,, Kally Prosunno Banerjee, Narainpore		13	4 0
,, Kanty Chunder Mookerjee, Debroogurh		20	0 0
,, Peary Churn Sen, Assam		20	0 0
,, Atool Krishna Bose, Durbhangah		6	10 0
,, Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Pooree		6	10 0
,, Bishnu Chunder Biswas, Manbhoom		10	0 0
,, Kristo Prosad Chowdry, Muradnagar		13	4 0
,, Bishumbhur Nath Pandit, Pertapgurh		5	0 0
,, Radha Nath Roy, Cuttack		13	4 0
,, Nilrutton Roy Chowdry, Chittagong		6	10 0

ERRATA.

Read L. N. Kakoti, Esq., Jorehat, for L.P. Kakoti, Esq., Jorehat		6	4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 6, 1882.

GENERAL.—20th Nov—Mr J Kennedy, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, Jessore, reported his return from furlough on afternoon of 18th Oct, 1882.

30th Nov—Mr J Crawfurd, Regtr of the High Court, Appellate Side, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Mymensing during absence on leave of Mr T M Kirkwood.

1st Dec—In modification of order of 27th inst, Mr E N Baker, Asst Magte and Coln, 24-Perghs, to act in 2nd gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, from 23rd Oct.

Mr L C Abbott, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for ten months.

Mr H W Gordon, Dist and Sess Judge, Mozufferpore, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months,

2nd Dec—Mr W Rattray, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Nuddea, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

5th Dec—Baboo Gogun Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Depy Colr, Hazareebagh, is transfd to the dist of Lohardugga, from date he joined the latter dist.

Mr G K Lyon, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Gopalgunge Sarun, leave for six weeks, from 7th inst.

Mr C M W Brett, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Sewan, Sarun, in addn to his own duties, to have tempy charge of the Gopalgunge Divn of that dist, during absence of Mr G K Lyon.

Lord H Ulick Browne, Comr of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn, leave for one month and ten days, from 22nd inst.

Mr C T Metcalfe, C S I, Magte and Colr, Patna, to officiate as Comr of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divn, during absence of Lord H Ulick Browne.

Mr A H Collins, Asst Magte and Colr, Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870, in that sub-divn.

Baboo Jugo Mohun Roy, Persl Asst to the Comr of Orissa, leave for one month, from the date he may be relieved.

The Asst to the supdt of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, to be ex-officio a Persl Asst to the Comr of the Orissa Divn.

Kumar Rameswara Singh, Asst Magte and Colr, Bhagulpore, leave for one year from 15th inst.

Mr R R Pope, Asst Magte and Colr, Gya, leave for twenty-eight days, in extension of leave granted 17th Aug, 1882.

Mr L L Jenkins, Asst Magte and Colr, to act in 2nd gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, is posted to the Jehanabad Divn of the dist of Gya.

Mr G G Dey, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Dacca dist, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Mymensing.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Dass, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jehanabad, Gya, is transfd to Chittagong, and posted to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Mr J E B Jeffery, Jt-Magte, Dacca, leave for twenty-eight days from date he availed himself of it.

Mr P Nolan to be Capt of the South Ganges Troop of the Behar Mounted Rifles, 1st July, 1882.

Mr J Macnamara to be Lieut in the south Ganges Troop of the Behar Mounted Rifles, from 1st July, 1882.

LEGISLATIVE—4th Dec—With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appts Mr C P L Macaulay, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th secs of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in Bengal Divn of the Presdy of Fort William.

With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appts Col S T Trevor, R E, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th secs of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making laws and regulations in the Bengal Divn of the Presdy of Fort William.

Advertisements.

FOUND

At the General Assembly's Institution, on the 29th November, a copy of K. M. Banerjea's *Bhatti* and of McLeod's *Epitome*. Owner may have them by applying to Satya Chandra Mookerjea, 38, Chuckerbarea Road, Bhowanipore, and giving proof of ownership.

NOTICE.

Required for the Northern Bengal State Railway, a thoroughly competent Surveyor, able to Level and plot work neatly and rapidly, must speak and write English. Salary up to Rs. 75 according to qualifications also horse allowance. Testimonials to be sent to Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur.

পদ্যমালা—২য় ভাগ।

কবিবর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু মনোমোহন বসুর নব প্রচারিত উক্ত পুস্তকের মূল্য চারি আনা, ডাক মাশুল অর্দ্ধ আনা। ১ম ভাগের ন্যায় এই ভাগও সর্ব্ব প্রকারে বালক বালিকাগণের মনোরঞ্জক ও উপদেশক হইয়াছে।

এই পুস্তকের অর্থ পুস্তকও (গ্রন্থকার কর্ত্তৃক সংশোধিত) বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে। মূল্য দুই আনা, ডাক মাশুল অর্দ্ধ আনা।

শ্রীচণ্ডীচরণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

১৪৮ নং বারাণসী-ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা

বিজ্ঞাপন।

ইণ্ডিয়া-গভর্ণমেণ্টের সম্মতি পাইবার আশয়ে সাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে, যে আগামী সোমবার ১১ই ডিসেম্বর হইতে ইষ্ট-ইণ্ডিয়া রেলওয়ের বৈদ্যনাথ-জংসন্ ষ্টেশন্ হইতে বৈদ্যনাথ পর্য্যন্ত ডিওঘর রেলওয়ের গাড়ি যাত্রি লইয়া যাতায়াত করিবে।

বরন্ কোং

ডিওঘর রেলওয়ে কোং লিমিটেড
হেড্ আপিস
৭ নং হেষ্টিংস্ ষ্ট্রিট, কলিকাতা
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This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott M.D., L.S.A., London, says:—"I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION.—*Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.* No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

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Rangoon	MEDICAL HALL.
Madras	BARRY & Co.
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Cochin (Malabar)	PEREIRA & Co.

And at all Drug Stores.

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Wanted an estimator able to check quantities and calculations in estimates from drawings—must be competent as well to carry on the current work of a clerk.

Apply to Divisional Superintendent of works Bhaugulpur.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores to the Tirhoot State Railway during the year ending 31st December 1883 will be received by the Manager at this office, Mozuffurpore, up to the 15th December 1882,

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Store-keeper's Office at Somastipore which as well as any information regarding the contract, will be furnished on application to the Store-keeper.

3. Covers to be superscribed " Tenders for Stores 1883"

4. The lowest or any tender need not necessarily be accepted by the Manager who reserves to himself the right of declining to give any explanation for his decision.

5. Tenders may specify the whole or be in part of the requirements quoted, and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit in the hands of the Examiner of Accounts Tirhoot, State Railway, cash security to the extent of 5 per cent on the total amount of his contract.

Castor Oil (1st quality)	7,200	Gallons.
Cotton Waste (best quality)	60	Cwt.
Jute cleanings (best quality)	24	"
Jute undressed Country (best quality)	120	"
Jute dressed Country, (best quality)	6	"
Tallow Country in casks	24	"

By Order,
G. J. SHIRMAN,
Store-keeper,
Tirhoot and Patna Gya State Railway.

Somastipore, Store-keeper's Office, Dated 25th November 1882.

CALCUTTA SHAWL-WASHING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

For Sale at less than Bazar price a large variety of Sereprose shawls Second Hand Purmuthan Salladar and Dourdar pairs of rare beauty and excellence. Intending purchasers are requested to call at the rooms of the undersigned or to send orders which will receive prompt attention.

BROJO NAUTH MOOKERJEA.

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Organised by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in aid of Calcutta Charities will be held at the

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

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The Honourable the Chief Justice,

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An early application for Prospectus should be made as after the first issue, As. 8 per copy will be charged.

W. A. B. FORBES & CO.,
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104. Canning Street,
29th Nov. 1882.

NOTICE.

With reference to the above a meeting of intending shareholders will shortly be held, due notice of which will be given, with a view to appoint Directors and transact such other matters as may be necessary.

W. A. B. FORBES & CO.,

104, Canning Street,
29th November 1882.

KISSENGUNGE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

There will be an Agricultural Exhibition and a general fair at Kissengunge in the District of Purneah under the patronage of the Collector of the District. The exhibition will commence on the 15th of January and last for 10 days. Prizes will be given for the District produce of all kinds including plough cattle and ponies and also for ploughing.

Shop-keepers from all parts of the District of Purneah and from other Districts are invited to attend the fair. Sheds at the expense of Exhibition Committee will be provided for them and no tolls on sales will be levied.

GOSSIEN DASS DUTT,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Kissengunge.

MOZOOMDAR & CO.,

378-1, UPPER CHITPORE-ROAD, JORASANKO,

CALCUTTA,

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HAVE REPLENISHED

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FOR

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এবং

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায়

২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট, সাধারণ ব্রাহ্মসমাজ মন্দিরের উত্তর।

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ON THE EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES OF

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—Eight patients affected with phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercles in their lungs; the cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

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—My breasts were losing daily the allowance required to nurse my baby, who was falling away by the eye and I found myself in the sad alternative either of weaning him at a season too dangerous for health, or see him dwindling away from want of food. On this emergency I heard of DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME which I took. What was not my delight seeing in a short time my breast restored to a plentiful secretion, and my baby improve in strength and health. I owe this public testimony to the inventor of the precious medicine.

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Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25	0 0
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26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1

Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century : every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows : a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share ; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made ; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

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N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

MR. U. K. DUTT.

SPECIALIST IN MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN ;

FELLOW, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, LONDON

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow;

Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin

MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN ;

Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin ; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET CALCUTTA.

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